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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1877.

SENATE.

It was agreed that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee at the last session to create a sinking fund for the settlement of the indebtedness due from the Pacific railroad companies should be taken up at the expiration of the session to-day, thus becoming unfinished business at the next meeting.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to attach to the Territory of Wyoming a certain portion of the Black Hills country for judicial purposes. Referred.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the punishment of crimes over Indian reservations within the limits of organized Territories. Referred.

Mr. Howe presented resolutions of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce in favor of an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in the establishment of a temporary colony for the purpose of exploration and scientific research at or near the eighty-first degree of north latitude. Referred.

Mr. Windom presented resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature in favor of the passage of the bill authorizing the appropriation of the proceeds of the sales of public lands within the limits of the States and Territories afflicted with grasshoppers, to the use of said States and Territories in payment of bounties for the destruction of grasshoppers and their eggs. Referred.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, presented concurrent resolutions of the Kansas Legislature in favor of the appropriation of money from the Indian civilization fund for the payment of the attorneys concerning the title to the Osage ceded lands. Referred.

Mr. West moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Rejected, yeas 9, nays 39.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Jones, of Florida, called up the petition of the Democratic Presidential electors of Florida, recently presented by him, asking that their votes be counted as the true return, and addressed the Senate at length in regard to the recent election in that State.

Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Placed on the calendar. Most of the amendments were of an unimportant character, the two principal ones being to restore longevity pay to the professors and instructors, and appropriating $11,000 for the pay of the band.

Mr. Windom, from the same committee, reported back the Fortification Appropriation bill with an amendment, increasing the appropriation for the armament of sea coast defenses from $100,000 to $200,000. Placed on the calendar.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was immediately called to order at ten o'clock and the day's legislative session opened with prayer. The reading of the journal of yesterday was postponed.

The discussion of the Electoral bill was at once resumed. Messrs. Blackburn, Hartridge and Felton spoke in favor of the bill, and against the claim that the Vice President of the Senate had a right to count the electoral votes.

Mr. Mills opposed the bill, yet said there were some good things in it. It silenced the pretense that the Vice President of the Senate had the power to count the votes. At the expiration of Mr. Mills' time the point of order was raised that he could not speak more than ten minutes, according to the agreement made yesterday, but after some discussion his time was extended to one hour, and four o'clock was fixed as the time for calling the previous question.

Mr. Mills having closed in his extended time, Mr. Baker, of Indiana, declared the measure unconstitutional, criticised it for excluding from the commission the Chief Justice, characterizing the discrimination as odious and unjust reflection on a wise magistrate.

Mr. Lamar followed, saying that the fallacy of the opposition was in the assumption that the power claimed, either on one hand for both Houses, or on the other for the Vice President to count the votes, was a legislative act by a legislative body. It was no such thing. A legislative body could not doan act without having the President approve that action. It was an organized body, clothed with the single function to count the votes, as the Democrats contended, or to witness the count, as the Republicans held; therefore, the bill was not a delegation of legislative authority. Mr. Lamar then concluded his speech, saying: "The bill eliminated the sword from the controversy, and sent it to a tribunal whose character guaranteed justice, right and truth in its decision."

Mr. Watterson now took the floor and was listened to with raptatention. He said it might not be true that the country stood on the brink of civil war, but it was true that grave danger threatened every public interest. He wished to inveigh against no man or party, but that a well organized conspiracy to place in the Presidential office a man who had not been elected existed, he most conscientiously believed. The Democratic party was strong enough to make its exit from power by a great sectional war. The Republican party was strong enough now to precipitate the country into civil war. If the two Houses failed to agree on some plan to tide over the great emergency, the country would see the Senate declare Hayes elected, and it would see the President of the United States supported by the army and navy, prepared to seat him in office.

Mr. Hurlbut argued against the bill, and said that every form of influence, the weight of the Senate, the reputation of its supporters here, occasional threats by injudicious men of possible civil war and possible complications, had been brought to bear on the House to induce individual members to forego their own conclusion and their own views of what the Constitution required of them.

Mr. Hill gave to the bill his hearty and warm approval. Speaking of the South, he said: I have been a witness of the sorrows of that people and a willing sharer of all their sufferings. May I, therefore, be pardoned on this occasion for calling the attention of the House and of the country to the spirit which has been manifested by that divided people during the entire controversy? On another occasion I defended their manhood, their civilization, their humanity from what I knew to be unjust charges. If further answer be found in the spirit which the people of the South have manifested during the last sixty days. There is scarcely a man in the country who does not believe that the Democratic ticket was elected, and who does not believe that all that they have remaining of property, of right, of justice depend upon the inauguration of that ticket; yet during this whole controversy—I say it with pride and pleasure—the South has manifested but one spirit, and that has been the spirit of forbearance, of kindness and of fairness. With the chains of the usurper still on her limbs, the greed of the stranger rifling her already exhausted coffers, with the army of the United States now scattered throughout her borders and standing sentinel for the protection of her robbers, the South utters to those who have been her despoilers and who now threaten to be the despoilers of each other, but one voice. That voice is "peace, peace!" Civil war redresses no wrong, preserves no right. If you doubt, look here and be convinced. I hope that the people will never again be decided with charges of rebels and traitors, solely for offering up their lives in vindication of their honest belief that they were right. Let me express the hope that in the future the name will be regarded as the chief rebel who, after the passage of this measure of peace, shall again whisper the words of sectional hate. Let him be regarded as the chief traitor who shall again seek to breed sectional strife. For myself, I feel a pride in being able to say that I can look upon every foot of American soil and thank God that it is part of my country. I can look on every person in this whole land and say, this is my fellow-citizen; and I can raise my voice to the utmost boundaries of the Republic and say, "My country, my whole country, blessed is he who blesseth thee, and cursed is he who curseth thee."

Mr. Hill, upon closing, was warmly congratulated, both on the speech itself and on the fact just ascertained by telegraph that he had been elected United States Senator.

Messrs. Singleton and Lapham opposed the bill upon constitutional grounds.

Mr. Bland sustained the bill because it provided a remedy for existing difficulties, but he expressed his belief that no constitution or law could be devised which would secure honest elections, or which thieves and robbers could not find some means of evading.

Mr. Southard sustained the bill, but suggested that it should be so amended as to provide for submitting to the commission the question as to the right of Colorado to vote as a State.

Mr. Vance, of Ohio, opposed the bill as unconstitutional, and because Congress had no power to delegate its authority.

Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, sustained it.

Mr. Foster declared his belief that Governor Hayes had received 185 electoral votes and was elected, but yet he was in favor of the bill. He affirmed that no count of the electoral votes had ever been made without the intervention and direction of one or both Houses. The President of the Senate had never even attempted to decide a contested question in relation to the count. The Republican party was committed by its own action to the doctrine that the count could only be made by the Houses acting affirmatively on all questions of doubt.

Mr. Landers presented resolutions of the Indianapolis Board of Trade and of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the bill. He said that the resolutions expressed his sentiments, and he hoped to see the bill passed by a large majority.

Mr. Townsend, of New York, opposed the bill. He was convinced that on the 7th of November Mr. Hayes was elected President and he did not propose to put in jeopardy that election. It is not in regard alone to the States of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina that there is difficulty, and when the question in regard to them is settled the whole difficulty is not settled. Not a bit of it. The question of Colorado remains. Every Democratic press in the country declared for week's that Colorado had elected the Democratic ticket and that her three votes were secured for the eminent citizen of Gramercy Park, but by and by it turned out that the vote of Colorado was Republican, and then all at once it was ascertained that Colorado was not a State and had no vote. When the delegate from the Territory of Colorado retired, the House refuse to receive the Representative from the State of Colorado and keeps him for two months, like Mahomet's coffin, between heaven and earth, and I should like to know from the Judiciary Committee where in the name of heaven he is. [Laughter.] But there is more light shed on this question, and that light is from that prominent luminary, Cronin's nose. [Loud laughter]. The Democratic party, the great constitutional party, the great strict constructionist party, has had Cronin here to enlighten the people and they found out that that light was fed with oil, not of naptha, but with oil that came from New York, fed by a young man by the name of Pelton, nephew and private Secretary of an eminent citizen of Gramercy Park. [Laughter.] The uprising of 1861 was simply because the Democratic leaders were likely to lose the profits of office, and for nothing else. They failed in it and now, in 1877, we are brought face to face with a similar state of things. The Republican party has elected Hayes. The Democratic party wants the offices. They are hungry, their followers are hungry, this House (speaking respectfully) was hungering on the 4th of December, 1875, and has only grown more hungry since. [Laughter.] That is the difficulty, that is the trouble about the Constitution, that is the trouble about counting the vote, that is the cause of the great desire to serve country. I am sorry that I would entrust the power of counting the votes to one man. That is the very thing which this bill does. The four judges of the Supreme Court are to choose a fifth judge and he is to be the Colossus of Rhodes who is to span the chasm. [Laughter.] It is one man, and not the one man whom the Constitution chooses. The man fixed upon is Judge Davis, of Illinois. The Democrats want a fair count, and in order to insure it is being perfectly fair and unbiased they appointed Judge Bradley, of Gramercy Park has sent an order to Illinois that the Democrats in the Legislature there shall elect him United States Senator, not that there is anything wrong in that [ironically], but simply to make Judge Davis unbiased; and now simple Republicans are asked to throw the power of the country into the hands of this judge whom the Democrats have taken great pains to show to be unbiased. I shall not vote for any such unbiased arrangement. The whole power of this country is arrogated by this House. For my part, I am well enough satisfied with the laws and Constitution as interpreted by Washington, by Jefferson, by Adams, by Madison, by Monroe, without a dissent in their day. If any one else wishes a better Constitution or a better interpretation of it, I say God speed to him. I am satisfied with the old law and I must vote to adhere to the Constitution of our fathers as they understood it. We are entirely bearing telegrams from merchants, bankers, &c., read in favor of the bill. I have the highest respect for these men. The Great Master of mankind through the long missions never said a word against merchants as such. He never said a word against bankers as such. But he found them one day in God's temple making merchandise there and changing money for profit, and he made a scourge of small cords and whipped them out [Laughter]. That is what is the matter. I may not be fit for all that Master taught, but I shall adhere in that respect if in no other to his sayings and doings.

Mr. Lynch opposed the bill because unconstitutional.

Mr. Knott opposed the bill. He was one of those who entertained the opinion that there was something involved in the Presidential question which demanded or justified the measure under consideration, even conceding that Congress had the right, under the Constitution, to pass such a bill which, in his opinion, it had not. Where was the power to delegate the right of counting the votes to any other tribunal. Such a delegation would be the utter destruction of the entire system.

Messrs. Lynch and Carr opposed the bill on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Dunnell said that he found some things in the bill which prevented him from giving it his approval. In his opinion, the emergency did not arise for Congress to provide hands on the Supreme Court. The emergency was not such as should compel Congress to trample down the dignity of the highest court. If this bill were passed it would become a precedent and the same great farce would be played over again four years hence.

Mr. Hardenbergh spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania, did not think that the Vice President had the sole power to count the votes, and he therefore favored the bill.

Mr. Pratt, of Iowa, opposed the bill as at variance with the whole course of constitutional precedents. His great objection to the measure was, that it created a tribunal unknown to the Constitution without limited powers, and with authority expressly delegated to judge of the extent of its own authority and of its own powers, so as to make it supreme on the question.

Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a telegram from Governor Vance, of North Carolina, stating that resolutions approving the bill had just passed both Houses of the Legislature, almost or quite unanimously.

At four o'clock, the time for the general debate having closed, Mr. Payne rose to move the previous question. Before making the motion, however, he allowed an amendment to be read, which Mr. Hopkins proposed to offer, the most important point being to refer to the commission all testimony taken by the committees of either House. Mr. Payne refused to allow the amendment to be offered, and moved the previous question. Then an effort was made by Mr. Southard to get in an amendment which he had suggested in regard to Colorado, but he was not loud enough to call the regular order, and Mr. Payne insisted on the previous question. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Payne, having the final hour to close the debate, yielded a portion of his time to Mr. Walker, of Virginia, who declared that he would give the bill his cordial support.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the bill as creating a tribunal unknown to and outside of the Constitution. He enumerated eight constitutional objections to the bill and said that the refusal on any pretext to receive electoral votes that bore evidence of legality on their face was one of the most flagrant, palpable, monstrous and dangerous disregards of the Constitution that ever had been or could be invented or conceived.

Mr. Blackburn opposed the bill because in his judgment there was no proper subject matter of arbitration, and because, even if that postulate were not true, the tribunal proposed to be erected was extra and anti-constitutional. The bill was a temporary make shift. Its advocates dared not plead it as a precedent for the future. It was but an abortion, born of a timidity which sought to avoid the responsibilities of the hour. If, said he, this fraud is to be consummated, if the popular verdict is to be reversed, if the Constitution is to be disregarded, if the precedents and traditions of the country are to be outraged by the introduction into the Presidency of a man who has been repudiated at the polls, let it be done by an open application of arbitrary power; let it be done by force, let it be done amid throes of revolution, but let us not seek shelter under a law of questionable constitutionality. Whatever may be said, I do sincerely trust that it will never be truthfully said of this Congress that it abandoned its prerogatives and sought to avoid its responsibilities. I trust that it may never be truthfully charged that in the crisis (not fraught with the dangers which some attribute to it), timidity appeared where manliness should prevail, and that cowardice usurped the hour in which courage should rule. [Applause.]

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, opposed the bill, not so much on account of the unconstitutionality of the measure as on account of the impropriety of it.

Mr. Field, of New York, said that while he thought the bill was unquestionably within the province of Congress, he was sure it was a just and honorable settlement, and the best method of escaping from the impending calamity. The argument was exhausted; members were ready to vote, and he should take no part in the further discussion. I could not refrain from expressing admiration of the fidelity and courage displayed, in moderation, of the members of the concurrent committee on both sides, and in both Houses of Congress. When, on Wednesday night, the Senate sat to decide this question, I watched with an anxiety which I cannot express the flag that floated over its Chamber to see if it was still flying there. It floated all through the night, watching until daylight came, and as the sun rose over the snow, lighting up this capitol from basement to dome, the flag was furled and I knew that the day was won. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, favored the bill. A month ago he had despaired of the Republic. As a partisan he believed that the vote as cast for President showed nearly a quarter of a million majority for Tilden and a million majority of the white votes of the country, and he had feared that the necessity would be thrust upon them to attempt the inauguration of the man who they believed had won; but patriotism had prevailed. The triumph of this compromise would prove the stability of the institutions of the country. It would give assurance to the country. The action from which he came was broken hearted and in weeds of mourning, not only for ambition and prosperity, but for liberty. That section would lift up again her sunlit brow, with inspiration in her heart and with encouragement that her liberties were to be protected and perpetuated, and her equality as a part of the Government. It was an hour of triumph, it was the triumph of the work of Washington, and to-night when the wires should flash the news to millions that the bill had passed, it would receive the indorsement of the impartial judgment of good men from one end of the land to the other. The mountains would nod to the valleys, and the valleys smile to the seas, and the seas rush up to kiss the shores, and the material elements would mingle with the gladness of a redeemed and saved people. [Loud applause.] He spoke in support of the bill as a measure of peace, safety for the South particularly, and he sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a dispatch from members of the city government and merchants and bankers of New Orleans, in approval of it.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the committee which reported the bill, closed the debate in a brief but earnest speech, in the course of which he said the time, although the danger of civil war had been flippantly scoffed at, there had been danger of such a war, with which no war in ancient or modern republics could have compared.

The debate was closed, and the Speaker announced that a vote would now be taken on the final passage of the bill. The Clerk proceeded to call the names of members amid the most intense interest and excitement, and as Republican after Republican voted "No," that vote seemed to cause surprise to many who had supposed that fully one-half of them would support the bill.

The Speaker announced that he would exercise his constitutional privilege and vote as a representative from the State of Pennsylvania. He directed the Clerk to call his name, and his response of "Aye" was greeted with applause.

Finally the count was completed, and the result was announced as yeas 191, nays 86. There was but a slight manifestation on the announcement, and then the spectators left the galleries, and one of the most important and exciting sessions of the House was closed at 5:25. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—The Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagley, George M. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Banning, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradley, Bright, Brown, of Kentucky; Buckner, Burchard, of Wisconsin; Burleigh, Cannel, Caldwell, of Tennessee, Campbell, Candler, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, Clark, of Kentucky; Clark, of Missouri; Clymer, Cochran, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Crittenden, Culler, Davis, Davy, Debolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Findlay, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Gaines, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Hamilton, of Indiana; Hamilton, of New Jersey; Hancock, Hardenbergh, Harris, of Massachusetts; Harris, of Georgia; Harris, of Virginia; Harrison, Hartridge, Herizell, Hatcher, Hathorne, Haymond, Henkle, Hereford, Hewitt, of New York; Hewitt, of Alabama; Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Humphreys, Hunter, Hunton, Jenks, Jones, of New Hampshire; Kehr, Kelley, Lamar, Landers, of Indiana; Landers, of Connecticut; Lane, Leavenworth, Lewis, LeMoyne, Levy, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Marsh, MacDougall, McCarty, McJunkin, McLean, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Morey, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, Payne, Pelton, Phillips, of Missouri; Piper, Pierce, Platt, Potter, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, J. B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins, of North Carolina; Robbins, of Pennsylvania; Roberts, New York; Waldo, of Virginia; Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warner, Warren, Watterson, Wells, of Missouri; Wells, of Mississippi; Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wyke, Willard, A. S. Williams, of Michigan; Williams, of Delaware; W. B. Williams, of Michigan; Willis, Wisdom, Wilson, of West Virginia; Wolford, of Iowa; Wood, of New York; Yeates and Young—191.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, of Indiana; Baker, of New York; Bates, Beck, Blackburn, Blair, Bradford, Brown, of Kansas; Burchard, of Illinois; Butts, Caldwell, of Alabama; Cannon, Carr, Caswell, Cate, Conger, Crounse, Danford, Davis, Donnan, Dunnell, Durham, Evans, Eams, Frye, Forney, Fort, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Haralson, Hendee, Henderson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hurd, Hurlbut, Hyman, Jones, of Kentucky; Joyce, Kasson, Kimball, Knott, Lapham, Lawrence, Lynch, Magoon, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Nash, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Plaisted, Poppleton, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Robinson, Rusk, Singleton, Sinnockson, Siemons, Smalls, Smith, of Pennsylvania; Smith, of Georgia; Stowell Thornburgh, Townsend, of New York; Tufts, VanVorhees, Vance, of Ohio; Wait, Waldron, Wallace, of South Carolina; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; White, Whitney, Williams, of New York; Williams, of Wisconsin; Williams, of Alabama; Woos, of Pennsylvania; Woodburn and Woodworth—86.

Seven Democrats and seven Republicans were absent, namely: Messrs. King, Collins, Egbert, Wiggington, Lord, Hayes, Rose, Stevens, Caeny, Phillips, of Kansas, Schumacker, Odell, Ross and Wheeler.

LOVE AND MONEY.

A Pittsburgh Contractor Puts Out the Light, Turns on the Gas and Lies Down to Die from Suffocation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, January 26, 1877.

William Graham, a contractor from Pittsburgh, now engaged on a contract in Towsontown, a short distance from this city, accompanied by a friend, also from Pittsburgh, made last night an attempt to commit suicide, which in all probability may prove successful. They locked themselves in the house which he has just finished, turned on the gas and laid quietly down to die of suffocation. Financial embarrassment and love matters were the cause of the rash act. At a late hour last night their recovery was considered doubtful.

POLITICAL.

At dispatch from Atlanta says Ben. Hill has been elected United States Senator.

The Kansas Legislature balloted twice, yesterday, for United States Senator, with no result.

The New York Senate has adopted a resolution approving the joint committee's plan for ascertaining and counting the electoral vote.

Ex Governor Kellogg and United States Marshal Fitkin, of Louisiana, had an interview with the President yesterday morning in relation to political affairs in that State.

The President has nominated Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, United States District Judge for Florida, and Benjamin F. Saunders, United States Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

At Wheeling, West Virginia, on the first joint ballot yesterday, H. G. Davis was elected Senator for the long term, by a vote of 60 to 27 scattering, and F. Herford for the short term by a vote of 70 to 17 scattering on the second joint ballot.

In referring to the passage of the bill for counting the electoral vote, Governor Hayes said to a friend several days ago (but who made it public yesterday morning): "I want it distinctly understood that I do not desire to influence the action of Congress one way or the other in the matter of the electoral bill, or any other matter relating to the Presidential election. The whole thing is in the hands of Congress, and I shall be content with its action."

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

William Kay Neil was hanged yesterday at Albany, Oregon, for the murder of Seth W. Hayes.

W. W. Christian and William Howell were both instantly killed yesterday by the bursting of an agitator at the Standard Oil Company's refinery, in Cleveland.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Mary Geary, aged about fifty-five, left a neighbor's house, near Meadville, Pa., to walk to her own residence, some distance away. She took the wrong road and was found on Thursday evening frozen to death.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Ex-Governor Haines, of Hamburg, New Jersey, died yesterday, aged seventy-three.

Jacob Hermance, of Ellenville, New York, reputed to be one of the wealthiest men in that section has made an assignment. Liabilities, $300,000; assets, 0.

James H. McKernan, an old and prominent citizen of Indianapolis, died yesterday after a lingering illness, aged sixty-one. Mr. McKernan was for many years a prominent builder and real estate operator, and was the builder of that part of the city called McKernansville. He was prominently connected with the establishment of iron manufacturing there and in St. Louis, and at the time of his death he was President of the Illinois Furnace Company.

Buy White River.

No Flour in use that will make as much or as good Bread for the price. It never fails.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Compromise Bill Passed by House.

THE VOTE 191 TO 86.

No National Democratic Convention Required.

Captain Eads' $500,000--He Wants $560,000.

Feeling in Favor of Texas Pacific Bill

The Presidential Bill and Its Probable Effect.

Some Interminable Contests Foreshadowed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1877.

Captain Eads' Claim—The Point of Difference.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations have had a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of Captain Eads' claim of five hundred thousand dollars as a first payment on account of his jetty work at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Under the provisions of the bill, the United States has the option of discharging the obligation in money or in five per cent. bonds. The Secretary informed the sub committee that the claim would be settled when Congress decides whether Mr. Eads is entitled to the bonds or the money. The point of difference between the Secretary of the Treasury and Captain Eads is that the former wishes to pay the amount in bonds at their premium value, whereas Captain Eads claims them at par. It is probable that the sub committee will report in favor of paying the claim by an appropriation of money.

That National Democratic Convention Finally Abandoned.

At a conference between Mr. Hewitt and other members of the National Democratic Executive Committee, it was determined to revoke the call for the meeting of the National Committee in this city on February 24. Mr. Hewitt says that the adoption after being signed by Mr. Ferry, it will be transmitted to the House, where it will be signed by Speaker Randall and handed over to the Committee on Enrolled Bills, who will deliver it to the President by noon to-morrow for his approval. If he signs it, the joint convention of both Houses will meet in the hall of the House on Thursday for the purpose of counting the electoral vote.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Problem.

OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM.

LONDON, January 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* gives the following additional details of the proposed Russian memorandum: Russia will further remind the European Powers that in consequence of the refusal of Austria, France and England to participate in this programme, Russia entered upon a course direct individual intervention, and the Czar, at Moscow, announced his intention to act alone, if necessary, to exact, by force, from Turkey what Russia knew beforehand could not be otherwise obtained. Russia agreed to join the conference because of her profound respect of the pacific wishes of Europe and, so as to permit the Porte to show the full extent of its refractoriness and ill will, Russia agreed to reduce her demands to a minimum. Henceforth Russia thinks her self entitled to reckon on the continued collective efforts of Europe, whose accord for common ulterior action has not been destroyed by the conclusions of the conference. The memorandum concludes by stating that Russia proposes shortly to submit a programme to which she hopes to obtain the adhesion of the Powers.

DEPARTURE OF AMBASSADORS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 26.—Sir Henry Elliot, British Ambassador, left today. Baron Von Werther, German Ambassador, and Count Zichy, Austrian Ambassador, will sail on Saturday. General Ignatieff's departure is still retarded by the tempestuous weather in the Black Sea.

The Porte intends introducing, of its own accord, the reforms demanded by the conference.

CONCILIATORY ACTION OF TURKEY.

LONDON, January 26.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says: It is asserted that Midhat Pasha has addressed a conciliatory dispatch to the Princes of Servia and Montenegro, proposing a direct understanding with the Porte before the expiration of the armistice. The Turkish ambassadors have been ordered to communicate this step to the various cabinets. Midhat Pasha has also ordered the provincial Governors to maintain friendly relations with foreign consuls and residents, and take measures to prevent disorders.

MATTERS TAKE A SERIOUS TURN.

LONDON, January 27.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Bucharest says it is asserted that the Russian War Office is preparing circulars to inform the commanders of the army entering a friendly country, that the inhabitants must be treated there like their own countrymen, and any offense against them will be severely punished. This injunction refers to Roumania. A later Bucharest telegram says matters appear to Missou in a serious turn. Russian pioneers have arrived on the Danube, and are examining sites for a bridge. Work on the Roumanian railway and the Danube-Black Sea canal, it is stated, is stopped, as war is believed to be imminent.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says Russia, before making a formal proposal in favor of some action, sounded the various Powers. None of them, however, seem at present prepared to go beyond moral pressure, which they have already exercised by withdrawing their Ambassadors from Constantinople. This is especially true of Austria. If Russia entertained the idea that Austria would now be more disposed than she was at the time of Soumarkoff's mission not only to sanction but eventually to participate in coercive measures, she has probably been deceived by this time. It is a sheer delusion to expect that Russia will allow Servia to make peace separately while the possibility of war between Turkey and Russia exists. Servia will not dare to go against the will of Russia, who will be compelled to declare herself, or loose the assistance of the Servian army and Servian territory in case of war.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* confirms the tenor of Midhat Pasha's dispatch to Prince Milan. The dispatch concludes as follows: "Convinced that your Highness shares my desire to secure peace and terminate a regretable and disastrous strife, I frankly invite you personally to conciliation with the Porte by direct negotiations."

The *News'* special from Vienna says that the Powers have agreed not to interfere with the negotiations between Turkey and Servia, unless Turkey's conditions infringe on Servia's rights as established by treaty.

The Pesth correspondent of the *News* says: I hear from Cettinje that the Montenegrins are enthusiastic for war, and are making all preparations to resume hostilities. Prince Nekita has declared he will never make peace unless he receives additional territory.

Official statistics show that there are now over 56,000 Russian refugees on the Croatian frontier.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Vienna reports that Dervisch Pasha, by command of the Grand Vizier, has made overtures to the Montenegrins at Scutari for an arrangement which would include territorial concessions.

The Paris *Temps* announces that France has refused to furnish the Porte with officers for the gendarmes.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The steamship Somerset, from Bristol for New York, put in at Queenstown with her main steam pipe broken.

The steamships China and Utopia, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived quarantine.

Distressing accounts are received of the scarcity of food in Pondicherry, France, and a famine is considered imminent. The Government will demand credit of the Chambers for the necessary relief.

The Paris *Bien Public* says should the Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, retire in consequence of disagreements with M. Simon, Minister of Justice and President of the Council, M. Simon will take the foreign portfolio and M. Bardoux become Minister of the Interior.

Great excitement prevails in the Basque provinces of Spain, concerning the conscription, and especially in the mining districts of Somnorrosters and Galdomes. Several war steamers have arrived at Bilbao and been placed at the disposal of the military authorities.

M. Gambetta has been re elected President of the French Budget Committee. He made a speech, denying that the Republicans are disunited. He urged the necessity of maintenance of complete agreement, and declared he would act as friendly, trusting his fellow workers of the ministry.

The congregation of cardinals which was ordered by the Pope to examine the Clerical Abuses bill has unanimously declared that it violates the liberty of the clergy. It is said that the Pope will publicly protest. Audiences at the Vatican were suspended yesterday because of the Pope's indisposition.

An official decree promulgated in France yesterday, prohibits the importation into or transit through that country of horned cattle, sheep or goats from Germany, England, Austria, the Danubian principalities or Turkey. The importation from other countries is allowed, subject to rigorous preliminary inspection by the sanitary authorities.

The Best Flour

Is certainly the cheapest, and our lady friends who have tried the Keystone brand are delighted with it. Messrs. Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., the prominent wholesale grocers and seed dealers, of No. 271 Liberty street, are the sole agents for the Keystone flour, and retail dealers should note the fact. The firm make prompt shipments, both in sacks and barrels. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large, and they are selling at the lowest prices.

TuThS

Abolishing Consulates.

The Government of Germany has for many years past maintained in the United States a class of consuls described as "honorary," with no fixed salaries, so that the position was peculiarly complimentary, and largely enjoyed by foreign gentlemen who were engaged in other business. A recent dispatch to the United States Government from Germany announces that these honorary Consulates are about to be abolished. The list of officers displaced by this order is as follows: A. Claussenius, Chicago; Carl A. G. Adoe, Cincinnati; Julius Rung, Galveston; S. B. Schlesinger, Boston; Warner Drexel, Baltimore; C. O. White, Charleston; Herman D. Cass, Mobile; L. Von Baumbach and M. Von Baumbach, Milwaukee; Johannes Knittschneibe, New Orleans; Carl H. Meyer, Philadelphia; Heinrich Moeser, Pittsburgh; F. W. Hanewinckel, Richmond; Von Jacob Roeners, Savannah; R. Barth, St. Louis; F. Wells, St. Paul, and E. Peschau, Wilmington. Henceforth the Empire of Germany will maintain no Consuls in this country except those appointed on fixed salaries.

P.or Economy

To have bad Bread when White Flour can be had at a reasonable price.

Buy the Great

White River

FLOUR.

Nothing Like it for the Money.

DEALERS LOSE THEIR CUSTOMERS AND DRIVE AWAY THEIR TRADE BY HANDLING OUTSIDE AND CHEAPER BRANDS OF FLOUR.

SEE

Brands of Flours.

HIGH GRADE, ERIN'S CHOICE, BUCKEYE, EMERALD, CITY MILL, GOLDEN FLEECE, WHITE RIVER, HUDSON'S, LILLY MILLS, MINNESOTAS.

Roast Coffees.

Dealers can save from 1 to 2 cents per pound by buying their Coffee here. Quality guaranteed. If not satisfactory, Coffee can be returned at my expense.

GROCERIES.

The largest and most complete assortment kept by any one house in the country.

Inducements Offered

FOR

CASH AND PROMPT MEN.

PEARL BARLEY, HOMINY, CHEESE, SALT, LARD, OAT MEAL, BEANS, RICE, FISH, MEATS, &c., &c.

Tobaccos and Cigars

Of every grade and variety. Have the control of some of the best manufactories in the country.

SOAPS.

Headquarters for the following:

IRISH, BABBITT'S, MINERS, DETERSIVE, PURE WAX, GOLD, INDIGO, STAR, CALIFORNIA, SUPERIOR WAX, &c.

SUGARS

Of all kinds and varieties.

New Orleans Molasses.

SYRUPS

Of every kind and variety. Syrups sold on original gauges, not marked up.

Everything in Stock that a Grocery Store wants.

CALL AND SEE

GOODS & PRICES.

No Charges for Drayage.

T.C.Jenkins,

172 & 174

WOOD STREET,

Near Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIRE RECORD.

McCormick's cabinet factory and adjoining buildings at Medina, N. Y., were burned and damaged to the extent of $50,000 yesterday.

Ward & Co.'s lumber sheds, on Harrison avenue, Cincinnati, were burned yesterday forenoon. Loss $4,000; insured for $2,000 in the Jefferson, of Steubenville; Cooper, of Dayton, and Miami Valley, of Cincinnati.

The Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 26.—In the House, bills were introduced to provide for the appointment of seven persons to act as a State board of medical examiners; to provide for the incorporation of farm and labor associations; to require sheriffs to advertise sales of land located in cities in a daily newspaper whose circulation exceeds that of a weekly.

Inducements Offered

For cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front. See advertisement, this page.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Abel's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG man 19 years of age; is a coach painter by trade, but is willing to engage in any other honorable employment. Address W. H. B., Commercial Office.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—A For Pittsburgh property, a House in Philadelphia, with all modern improv

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

MR. HENDRICKS has a characteristic way of approving the "give away" bill. "It will be a good thing *if it works right*," he says; and it will not work right, in his estimation, if it does not give him the Vice Presidency.

THE latest iron trade advices from England announce a further heavy decline in prices. This decline is, in great part, the result of severe home competition, without any proportionate drop in raw materials. The hardware and cut nail firms are also reducing right and left.

HAS Congress any right to pass a retroactive law in regard to the last election? The United States Supreme Court ought to pronounce without delay as to the constitutionality of the bill, since without such adjudication it would be eminently improper for any of the judges to serve on the tribunal.

MR. THOMAS G. SHEARMAN said (without tears) at the last Plymouth prayer-meeting, that SOCRATES would have been kicked out of any "respectable" church as unfit for the companionship of decent men. We fancy SOCRATES would never have asked for admission to any church that SHEARMAN belonged to.

THE dividends recently declared by the manufacturing corporations of New England indicate a revival of business which is encouraging. The Boston *Journal* says the demand for export of cotton goods is quite marked, and predicts that next July the dividends of the mills will be exceedingly gratifying to the stockholders.

SOMEBODY signing himself A. S. sends us a scurrilous screed concerning our opposition to the Electoral Compromise bill. It is an invariable rule in this office to reject all communications unaccompanied with the name of the writer. Hence we decline to print the letter in question, its author having furnished only two-thirds of his initials.

THERE is much sinister significance in the fact that JERRY BLACK, who up to the day preceding its passage by the Senate pronounced the Compromise bill unconstitutional, and argued actively against it, on that day entirely changed his sentiments, and worked with the zeal of a new convert for the passage of the bill. He is one of TILDEN'S most confidential friends and advisers.

THERE is a very serious family quarrel among the New Hampshire Democrats. The younger members threaten to bolt the immitigable Bourbon MARCY for Governor, and the MARCY men are likely to retaliate by defeating the other faction's Congressional nominations in the First and Second districts. Altogether the prospect looks extremely encouraging for the Republicans, who appear to be working together heartily.

THE House of Representatives has indicated, unmistakably, its indisposition to meddle with the tax laws at this session. In the present state of the National Treasury, with the customs falling off and other sources of revenue failing, he would be a bold man who would propose to lop off any of the present taxes without substituting some new object of taxation that would yield as much as is now realized from the taxes proposed to be repealed; and he would be a still bolder man who would favor the imposition of new taxes or the increase of old ones.

IN VIEW of the condition of things at Washington it was hardly necessary for Senators ST. CLAIR, EVERHART and JONES to get down in the dirt, at Harrisburg, and vote with the Democrats in favor of a measure that did not need their support. It is enough that the people should be left to deal with the weak-kneed people at Washington, without having also to look after a similar class at the State capital. The compromise juggle was not helped in its passage by their aid, and was predestined to pass even if they had opposed it. The truckling at Harrisburg is therefore simply inexcusable.

DON PIATT, writing from Washington to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, says TILDEN'S first move, should he win the Presidential toss-up, will be to wipe out our present revenue system, so far as import duties are concerned, and call upon the States, through a law of Congress, each to furnish its part of the general fund needed, in proportion to its property and business. What do the business men of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county think of this "reform" proposition? We must have a hundred and fifty millions of gold revenue to pay interest in gold and keep up the sinking fund. Do the business men of this community wish to pay their share of so much direct taxes?

THE New York *Public*, referring to the late successful forgery of a check upon the Union Trust Company of that city for $64,000, well says:

Renewed attention will of course be given to devices for the prosecution of forgery, but it has been well suggested that if fewer crimes were compromised, and more criminals unsparingly hunted down and punished, that would do more to check forgery than any possible device. It is noted that very few of the great crimes committed against property have been rigorously punished, and the banker or merchant who consents to a compromise saves himself by impairing the security of all other bankers and merchants. In this case, it seems to be the creditable determination of the losers to hunt down the criminals without stint or mercy.

THE outlook for business in February is improving. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Jobbers from the West, South and California have appeared in the market in considerable force, and some have made general purchases to a liberal extent. The demand for domestic cotton fabrics has extended right through the list, and prices have been advanced in many cases, with a still further upward tendency to the market. A notable feature of the trade is the unusually small supply of leading makes of domestic cottons in agents' hands, and for a number of styles, both here and at New York, orders are taken only at value when delivered. Brown cottons are held with much firmness. The export of domestic cottons is a feature in business which steadily attracts more and more attention. Last week 1,500 packages were shipped from New York, of which 1,100 packages went to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. This is very significant and looks well for the export business.

REFERRING to the passage of the bill to legalize Presidential lotteries, the *Post* wants to know what the COMMERCIAL proposes "to do about it?" Well; we propose to express the hope that the President will put his patriotism and common sense on record by vetoing the cowardly measure, and to add that it is perfectly natural that the class of demagogues to which the *Post* belongs, who have been making the whole air of the country hideous with their unceasing howlings, growlings and croakings about the "violation and disregard of the Constitution," for the past sixteen years, should now suddenly change the burden of their song, and be willing to forget that we have any Constitution at all, and that the party that could not in all their studious and labored researches of that instrument find in our Constitution any justification of the means necessary to put down a most wicked rebellion, should now clamor to set aside both constitutional provisions and long-established precedents for the sake of counting in their copperhead candidate.

THE Southern States under Democratic rule have very generally repudiated their State debts by refusing to levy taxes or appropriate money to pay the interest. So great and so general a repudiation as this has naturally driven the holders of the bonds of these States into making some sort of a compromise with the repudiators; and it is now proposed in New York, where a large part of the bonds is held, that a committee of five disinterested persons be appointed to confer with the authorities of each State in arrears, and with them, after weighing all the facts bearing on the matter, to devise and suggest a plan for the adjustment of the debts of these States upon a basis which shall be fair and just to all parties concerned. A meeting was held to obtain emphatic public approval of the plan and indorsement of the movement. Tennessee, it is stated, will agree to scale her debt to $13,000,000 and pay interest regularly on that, and it is presumable that the other States in default will settle with their creditors by giving new bonds at the rate of forty to fifty cents on the dollar. Whether any better faith will be kept with the reduced debt than has prevailed with the debt as incurred, is a problem the future must solve.

SENATOR DAVIS.

Judge DAVID DAVIS, who was elected on Thursday last to the United States Senate by a combination of the Independents and Democrats of the Illinois Legislature, voted for GRANT in 1872 and for HAYES in 1876. He was appointed to the Supreme bench by LINCOLN, in 1862, and has all along been nominally a Republican; yet it is notorious that he was willing to take the Liberal Republican nomination for President in 1872, and was likewise willing to take the St. Louis Democratic nomination in 1876. He was displaced in the first instance by GREELEY and in the second by TILDEN, but his real political preferences were shown by his subsequent refusal to vote for either of them.

The Judge, therefore, may be defined to be a Republican with the Presidency on the brain, and one who has the disease so badly that he is ready to accept any nomination to the Presidency, from *any* party that has before it the slightest chance of success. His principles hang so loosely upon him that he is prepared at any time to throw them off, and adopt any new set that may be offered, provided they carry with them any chance of success.

He has probably consented to give up a life office on the bench for a term of six years in the Senate, in the vain hope that he can thereby find a new path to the Presidency. He forgets that the Senate is a field that is fatal to all Presidential aspirants. CLAY and WEBSTER, CALHOUN and CRITTENDEN, CHASE and CONKLING have all found in it the grave of their Presidential hopes; and a member of the Senate has as little show of getting to the White House as a member of the Supreme Court. He may as well stay in the frying-pan as jump into the fire.

The manner of DAVIS' election to the Senate will, in all probability, exclude him from the fifth judicial place on the Congressional compromise commission. His probable transfer to the Senate will take away from him the sanctity of his judicial character, and the fifth place referred to will therefore probably be given to some one of the three remaining Republican judges whose seats on the bench are not likely to be disturbed by a Senatorial election.

IT seems as useless to argue a plain, self-evident truth with a man who is bound to go wrong as it is to argue with a mule. Here, for instance, is Hon. JOE E. STEVENSON, of Cincinnati, who has been a member of Congress and who claims to be a lawyer, setting up this often exploded plea for the compromise swindle which will pass Congress to-day:

The power of Congress to legislate on the subject rests on the clause of the Constitution which declares that the Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested in the Government, or any department or officer thereof. This is the crowning provision, without which the whole instrument would have been inoperative.

It applies wherever the Constitution commands the doing of an act without prescribing the manner in which or the persons by whom it shall be done. Here the Constitution provides that the President of the Senate shall open the certificates containing the votes, and commands that *"the votes shall then be counted,"* and it does not say how or by whom they shall be counted. This makes a perfect case for legislation.

But Mr. STEVENSON knows, just as well as he knows the nose upon his face, that the bill before Congress does not provide for a count of the electoral vote, and is not, therefore, a bill to carry into effect the Twelfth amendment to the Constitution. It merely refers a few disputed electoral returns to a commission, and there is not in the Twelfth amendment, nor anywhere else in the Constitution, any power to refer that question in such a way.

AN enormous increase of unemployed capital in France took place last year, an unfailing sign of great commercial depression. During the Empire great astonishment was expressed when the bullion deposit of the Bank of France reached the sum of one milliard. It is now two milliards one hundred and fifty millions, having increased half a milliard in the course only of the past year, and being now within very little of the value of the notes actually in circulation, which is about two and a half milliards. Timidity seems to be the order of the day with capitalists, great and small. The Government, however, profits not a little by the policy. Treasury bonds are issued at one per cent. for a year, and one-half per cent. for six months. The State is the only creditor really trusted, or thought trustworthy. A State loan of any amount would no doubt be covered instantly twenty-five times over. Except for the standing uneasiness caused by affairs at Constantinople, the conversion of the five per cents, now risen to 106, would probably be carried out immediately, with a saving of forty millions a year to the country, and the corresponding possibility of a proportionate reduction of taxation.

NEW YORK continues to lose steadily in her grain trade. Thus far, the receipts of grain this year at the Atlantic ports compare as follows with 1876:

	Corn.		All Grain.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Baltimore	805,456	812,208	899,300	882,000
New York	1,020,200	750,504	1,548,500	1,670,024
Philadelp'a	604,500	349,200	715,200	634,925
Boston	1,350,000	256,762	353,465	336,984
Portland	12,800	20,500	54,370	60,000
Montreal	1,200	1,000	16,700	7,800
Total	2,073,156	2,195,166	2,820,575	3,371,733

From this it will be seen that while the aggregate receipts fall off 55,158 bushels, New York falls off 633,484 bushels, while Philadelphia and Boston show an increase, and Baltimore nearly holds her own. New York, of course, blames it all on the new rates established by the four companies, which are charged with being a discrimination against that city; but the real cause is to be found in the enormous local charges for moving grain after it has arrived at New York.

A RUPTURE between Russia and Germany would naturally be France's opportunity, and the advantage to the latter of a Russian alliance, with a view to future contingencies, is transparent. Hence the singularity of the fact that the leading papers of Paris are vehemently pro-Turkish and anti-Russian. These displays of ill-will toward a power whose future alliance may be so precious to her, are almost inexplicable. Possibly, however, France wishes war, not for herself, but for others, to be the result of proceedings in the East; and that Russia equally wishes it; and that the two powers secretly understand each other's policy in that respect. France *may* be backing up Turkey to resist, not from hostility to Russia, but because Russia wishes to be resisted, in order that she may be left, as she hopes, to deal single-handed. At all events, it is quite evident that the old crooked ways of European diplomacy have not yet gone out of fashion.

CONCERNING the new Senator from New Jersey, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

New Jersey has conferred no honor on herself and given no weight to the national Senate by the election of John R. McPherson as United States Senator. For this dignified and responsible position a Commonwealth should select her most illustrious citizens. Mr. McPherson is not known outside of his State. He makes no claim to political sagacity or intellectual power. He was ambitious of high place, and had the means to purchase votes and gratify his tastes. His election is claimed as a triumph over the State Housewing; but it is really a triumph of cash capital among legislators who have their price. Money, indeed, has become a potent element in the selection of Democratic candidates. Samuel J. Tilden and the ancient Marcy in New Hampshire are shining examples.

The valuation of Texas is $200,000,000, and the State owes $5,210,000.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Illoysters. An entire Chicago family was poisoned last week by eating oyster soup.

Rhode Island received last year $259,396 55, spent $671,853 20, and owes $2,182,754 10.

Indiana received $4,570,043 71 last year, and spent $3,983,777 97. She owes $5,000,000.

Virginia received last year $3,816,237 68 and spent $3,778,501 69. She owes $35,904,243 53.

The wheat crop of California the past year reached the enormous aggregate of 20,000,000 centals.

An urn full of old coins dating two hundred years after Christ, was lately dug up in Leicestershire, England.

There is in all cities one branch of business where the demand exceeds the supply—at the employment agencies.

Sir Arthur Guinness, of Dublin, has retired from the beer business, having brewed a million guineas into his pocket.

Remorse? Carefully prepared statistics show that of the 64,231 book agents in the United States, 937 committed suicide last year.

Coal is now getting to be quite as much of an element of speculation at the New York Brokers' Board as any other fancy stock.

A compromise is likely to be made with the miners in the Maryland coal region, who have conducted a strike without any ruffianism.

Maryland received last year $2,040,133 62, and spent $2,676,810 61. She owes $10,730,525 46, a reduction of $677,088 88 during the year.

San Francisco papers tantalize us by crying aloud for street sprinklers and talking of impeaching their aldermen for letting dust accumulate.

The heavy taxes and constantly falling rents are bringing municipal reform and retrenchment sharply to the front in all the leading cities of the country.

Sweets to the sweet. The Louisiana orange crop of last year was 30,000,000 oranges, which would represent about 70,000 trees, worth about $200,000 on the trees.

In consequence of high transportation rates the coal business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since 1873, has fallen off to the extent of 909,735 tons, or thirty-six per cent.

The $600 grasshopper prize offered by the Minnesota Legislature has inspired a soaring genius who proposes to destroy the insect by raising a net by balloons a quarter of a mile apart.

Snow-grubbing. Every train passing over the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific is supplied with ten days' rations for the persons on board, to be used in case the train is snowed in.

It warms the Iowa Granger's heart to know that the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad offers to carry grain for seed at one-half rates, and trees for planting free, until the first of May next.

The Colorado Legislature is considering a couple of interesting experiments—the letting of women vote, and the requiring of all its voters to read and write the English language intelligently.

The prospect for the voracious 'hopper for the next season in Minnesota is discouraging, but cheering to the farmers. Experiments with two thousand eggs showed that but two would hatch.

The tramp question is receiving attention everywhere, and the probability is that before the season is over the Legislatures of most of the States will have passed well-considered laws on the subject.

A member of the Wisconsin Legislature, who probably intends engaging in the manufacture of mules, has introduced a bill offering $1,000 "for the invention of a machine to take the place of horses on farms."

It is not a creditable fact that there is not a single statute under which persons can be punished for having in their possession dies or molds by the use of which the coin of the United States can be counterfeited.

The production of quicksilver in California has increased so enormously during the past two years that it has attracted the attention of all interested in the article throughout the world. The receipts for the past year were 63,928 and the exports 48,010 flasks.

The recent Glen Cove, L. I., starch factory boiler explosion was caused by Dr. Wielie for suicidal purposes, which he accomplished. Cause, dismissal by a young lady. It is a horrible outlook for civilization when our suicides propose utilizing steam boilers to step down and out.

The difference. While the agriculturist of the South averages an annual earning of $266, the agriculturist of California averages an annual earning of $1,042. One adheres to the specialty of cotton, the other has given to the world the greatest example of diversity in farming ever known.

Contrary to the popular impression, the famous Old South Church of Boston, is still in the hands of the Phillistines. The $100,000 raised only secures a refusal of the property until April 1, when another $100,000 must be planked down, and then but one-half of the requisite amount will be forthcoming.

The present regular army of the United States consists of a little more than 25,000 men, or exactly 16,665 private soldiers, commanded and managed by 10,803 officers, musicians and wagoners. There is a commander for every one and a third soldiers. What in the world is the necessity for so many privates?

A member of the French Academy of Science is utilizing the heat of the sun. He has lately shown to the academy a small still, in which the sun's heat was applied to the processes of distillation. With this still, the mirror of which was twenty inches in diameter, he succeeded in distilling a quart of wine, in half an hour. With a mirror five times as large, he distilled twenty quarts in the same space of time. The seasons make little difference in the working of the solar still, provided the sun's rays be not intercepted, the inventor having brought water to the boiling point in a boiler standing in the open air and covered with ice and snow.

PERSONAL.

Hon. David Schall, of Berks county, died on Monday of dropsy, aged seventy-seven years. He was for ten years Associate Judge of Berks, and was one of the oldest iron masters in the State.

Seen him? A Raleigh paper contains an advertisement offering $200 reward for the apprehension of a murderer, and the description says that "his right eye blinks and is red while drinking."

Some curious compiler of statistics and genealogies has discovered that eighty-nine descendants of the Huguenots banished from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes returned to that country in 1870 as officers in the German army.

A pauper in the New Castle, Del., almshouse recently received a draft for $500 from Ireland to bear him back home, where a legacy of $35,000 awaited him. In a month's time after cashing the draft he had not a cent left, and his friends raised enough money to ship him to Liverpool, "Put a begger on horseback," etc.

A few days ago there was deposited in an obscure graveyard near Johnstown, Pa., the body of Joseph Baron Von Hoffelbretel, a soldier and nobleman of Austria. He died a pauper, while there was awaiting him in his native land a fortune of one hundred and ninety thousand guilders, in securities, besides a landed estate and a number of manufactories and other buildings.

Mrs. Ann Lehman Ashmead, who died the other day at the advanced age of ninety years, was a relic of the past generation. She was the eldest child of Dr. George Lehman, who served seven years as a surgeon in the American Revolutionary army. He was with General Washington at Valley Forge, Staten Island, Perth Amboy, etc. He was finally captured in the "Fair American," taken to England and confined in the celebrated Dartmoor Prison for two years, whence he was liberated when peace was declared. The family mansion was one of the old landmarks of Philadelphia to the past generation. It is now a lager beer saloon.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they acquire valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

POLITICAL.
FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
FIFTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.
FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.
FOR MAYOR,
JOS A. BUTLER.
Subject to the Republican City Convention.
FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.
FOR CITY TREASURER.
THOS. S. MITCHELL.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.
FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.
FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.
FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS.
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Offer to Wholesale Dealers a Large and Complete Stock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
Lowest Prices!
110 MARKET STREET.

R. H. PALMER & CO.,
"LIMITED,"
SUCCESSORS TO R. H. PALMER,
WILL CONTINUE THE
Hat, Cap and Fur Business
AT
No. 151 Wood Street,
AND THE
STRAW, MILLINERY,
AND FANCY GOODS BUSINESS
AT
No. 105 Market Street.

Prize MEDAL Awarded. Filled with Key West Cuttings.
PRIDE OF THE NORTH
THE LEADING FIVE CENT CIGAR.
GUMPERT BROS.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,
1341 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
MWS

J. & H. Phillips,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Oil Cloths, Shades, &c.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE and PACKING. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING and RUBBER GOODS generally.
Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHONOGRAPHY.
A thorough course of instructions will be given a small class in Short hand writing by the undersigned. Pupils can apply at 94 Fifth avenue, second floor, or address Box 439, P. O.
G. B. LIPPINCOTT.

To Manufacturers,
COAL, COKE
AND MINING COMPANIES.
Lot Second Hand 56 and 60 pounds T Rails, of good quality, but little used, and in every respect suitable for Railroad Sidings and Furnouts. FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.
Apply by letter to
LOCK BOX 1459, Pittsburgh P. O.

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE
ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6,497,275.94
S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Sev Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh Send for circular. (4 streets, or 3

BANK STATEMENTS.
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 913,165 00
Overdrafts		3,743 26
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		200,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		50,644 68
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$ 83,707 89	
Due from other National Banks	10,027 39	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,641 22	
		99,376 51
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		103,140 21
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		4,268 00
Premiums Paid		10,062 50
Checks on Banks not in Clearing House	$ 3,177 17	
Exchanges for Clearing House	49 639 89	
Bills of other National Banks	2,316 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	1,847 39	
Legal Tender Notes	70,500 00	
Redemption Fund with U.S. Treasurer, five per cent. of Circulation	9,000 00	
		136,476 16
		$1,631,105 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$ 500,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	1,714 8
National Bank Notes Outstanding	171,400 00
State Bank Notes Outstanding	4,340 00
Dividends Unpaid	8,967 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	$761,727 58
Demand Certificates of Deposit	31,887 78
Due to National Banks	1,400 00
Due to State Banks and Bankers	9,999 29
	7,961 86
	780,888 33
	$1,631,108 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, W. McCandless, Cashier of the Allegheny National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
J. W. COOK, D. R. GALWAY, JOSHUA RHODES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$ 928,434 38
Overdrafts		1,123 29
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		250,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		4,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		32,272 36
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$ 9,146 89	
Due from other National Banks	81,987 47	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	4,349 47	
		166,783 74
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		59,234 83
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		9,794 14
Premiums Paid		625 00
Checks and other Cash Items	$ 324 45	
Exchanges for Clearing House	11,028 11	
Bills of other National Banks	20,405 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	2,270 04	
Specie (including Gold Treasury Notes)	104 60	
Legal Tender Notes	126,165 00	
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)	11,250 00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund	7,887 75	
		161,594 08
		$1,634,017 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid In	$ 250,000 00
Surplus Fund	156,000 00
Other Undivided Profits	19,383 78
National Bank Notes Outstanding	225,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$638,780 64
Demand Certificates of Deposit	7,562 50
Due to other National Banks	166,402 49
Due to State Banks and Bankers	210,666 02
	983,434 35
	$1,633,017 87

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, Joseph Laurent, Cashier of the German National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH LAURENT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.
S. SMITH, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN F. HAVEKOTTE, E. FRAUENHEIM, J. B. H-L, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877.
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,198,317 65
Overdrafts		7,453 90
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		514,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		2,250 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		17,287 50
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		200,974 78
Due from other National Banks		41,877 13
Due from State Banks and Bankers		1,143 81
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		33,611 03
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		3,817 38
Checks and other Cash Items		16,376 47
Exchanges for Clearing House		37,544 76
Bills of other National Banks		45,660 00
Fractional Currency, (including Nickels)		11,232 00
Specie—Silver Coin		2,510 00
Legal Tender Notes		336,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		22,130 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. Redemption Fund		4,900 00
		$2,496,142 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock Paid In	$ 800,000 00
Surplus Fund	168,764 64
Other Undivided Profits	1,417 80
National Bank Notes Outstanding	462,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	3,852 75
Individual Deposits, subject to check	974,427 84
Demand Certificates of Deposit	200 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	11,190 00
Due to other National Banks	60,063 08
Due to State Banks and Bankers	13,305 99
	$2,496,142 96

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, R. K. Wilson, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. K. WILSON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.
GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, JOHN H. WILSON, WM. McCREERY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,230,431 32
Overdrafts		8,699 29
United States Bonds to secure circulation		900,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		29,433 98
Due from other National Banks		48,855 24
Due from State Banks and Bankers		14,864 01
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures		93,304 87
Current expenses and taxes paid		324 45
Checks and other Cash Items		5,667 07
Exchanges for Clearing House		56,815 25
Bills of other National Banks		7,643 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,086 48
Legal tender notes		74,749 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation		40,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (additional) 5 per cent. Redemption Fund		3,750 00
		$2,514,578 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus Fund	100,000 00
Undivided Profits	5,437 34
National Bank Notes Outstanding	800,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check	511,268 07
Demand Certificates of Deposit	97,753 79
Due to State Banks and Bankers	14,161 28
	$2,514,578 19

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, F. M. Gordon, Cashier of the People's National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. GORDON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of January, 1877.
GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
B. PRESTON, JOHN V. HALFANT, R. C. GRAY, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 20, 1877:
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$314,476 39
Overdrafts		709 80
U. S. Bonds to Secure Circulation		50,000 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents		58,156 00
Due from other National Banks		42,125 73
Due from State Banks and Bankers		92,190 63
Current Expenses and Taxes Paid		1,502 78
Checks and other Cash Items		1,953 58
Bills of other National Banks		9,020 00
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)		1,331 00
Specie, including Gold, Treasury Notes		669 00
Legal Tender Notes		100,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation)		2,250 00
		$680,019 33

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	6,919 56
Other Undivided Profits	5,375 72
National Bank Notes Outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends Unpaid	886 50
Individual Deposits, subject to check	419,837 55
	$680,019 33

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, John S. Scully, Cashier of the Diamond National Bank, of Pittsburgh, Pa., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN S. SCULLY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.
WM. F. ROBB, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. GARRISON, ADAMS GETTY, J. W. CARNAHAN, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, January 24, 1877:
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$186,572 80
Overdrafts		2,163 53
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		100,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		50 00
Due from Approved Reserve Agents	$18,302 00	
Due from other National Banks	3,261 09	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	6,155 71	
		27,718 80
Furniture and Fixtures		3,470 00
Current Expenses		72 62
Checks and other Cash Items	$ 1,985 17	
Bills of other Banks	431 00	
Fractional Currency and Nickels	266 65	
Specie	1,765 80	
Legal Tender Notes	13,167 00	
		18,594 65
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer (five per cent. of Circulation)		4,500 00
		$337,212 49

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus Fund	10,000 00
Undivided Profits	4,616 64
National Bank Notes Outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	$73,631 29
Time Certificates of Deposit	7,270 00
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	865 55
	81,766 84
Due to National Banks	10,630 01
Due to State Banks and Bankers	40,206 22
	$337,212 49

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } SS:
I, L. Halsey Williams, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of January, 1877.
GEO. I. WHITNEY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
ROBERT ARTHURS, D. LEET WILSON, RALPH BAGALEY, } Directors.

DRY GOODS
1877.
NEW
AT WM. SEMPLE'S, 1
Our House having had a Buyer in New and Desirable Goods, embracing a We are also in receipt of, and open direct importation, making our Stock t Particular attention is respectfully inhibiting. Value being much bet er and In FANCY GOODS of all kinds our Families, the Clergy, and others b Orders by mail receive prompt and Our Omnibus, running at regular i
DRESS SILKS.
At 85, 90c and $1, new Black Silks, extra good value.
At $1 12½, $1 15 and $1 25, extra heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1 37½, $1 40 and $1 50, new Black Silks, superior qualities.
At $1 60, $1 75, $2 and up, very fine Black Dress Silks.
DRESS SILKS.
At $1, choice line of new shades Brown Silks.
At $1 25 up, new line of shades in Colored Silks.
A new line of Fancy Dress Silks at new low prices.
A new line of Mourning Dress Silks, very low.
CASHMERES.
At 25 to 50c, fine Wool Black Cashmeres.
At 25 to 50c, fine Wool

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 26, 1877.

The quiet and ease of the money market continue to be about the only features that can be reported of the local financial situation. Some bankers think that there is a slight improvement in the offerings of commercial paper, but at the most it is not enough to have any effect on the large accumulation of unemployed funds seeking investments. There is a little increase in business activity, which it is to be hoped may develope into such prosperity as may stimulate an active demand for loans, but results of that character are not very confidently expected for some time to come. All the prime commercial paper offered at the banks was readily taken at from 6@8 per cent., with a few loans on first-class collaterals at 5@6 per cent., but hardly enough at the lower figure to establish that as a quotable rate. Exchange on New York remains steady at par to 25c premium. the former rate being accepted in bank settlements, the latter being the selling price to outside buyers. Local stocks and securities are unchanged with the exception of one or two fractional alterations. The following are the latest quotations on railway securities of this vicinity as revised by Eastern reports:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
A V E R R 7's	105	Erie & P stk	75
A V E R R 6's	88 90	E & P 1st 7's	95
A V E R R 6s	54 56	E & P con. 7s	83 ....
C & P stock	92½ 93	Pa & Conn 7s	98½ 100
C & P consol 6's	100	P & Conn 7s	98 104½
C & P 5th prefer'd	104½	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	104½ ....
P R R stock	48¾ 48¾	Ry stk	100½ 100¾
P R R 1st m. 6s	100	Do 2d mtge.	117½ 117¾
P R R gn't c. 6s	100	Do 3d mtge.	111½ 111¾
P R R gn't r. 6s	103¾ 103¾	Do 3d mtge.	105¾ 106
P R R con. 6s	99 99	Pt. Ft. W. & C.	97 ....
O H C R I con. 6s	82	Do stock	87½ 87¾
P. C. & St. L. stk	 5	West Penn 6s	 80
P. C. & St. L. 7s	85½ 86	P. Ft. Wayne bds	....

—There is not much change in the tone of financial reports from other cities, the monetary situation everywhere being marked by ease and plethoric bank vaults. The principal exception to the almost universal condition is at Chicago where, we learn from the *Tribune*: "There was little paper offered the banks, but the loan market is more than usually firm. The condition of prices on the Board of Trade gives a large profit to those carrying stuff for the month, and has created a demand for accommodation, absorbing about all the loanable surplus the banks have. Beyond this there are few calls for advances, and as most of the loans made to Board of Trade parties are not due till February or March, the situation in financial circles is and is likely to continue one of great quiet." At St. Louis the *Globe-Democrat* reports that "loanable funds at the banks accumulate, and any person wishing to borrow and who can furnish good security can be accommodated at 8@10 per cent., mainly the inside figure. Eastern exchange, as a matter of course, is scarcer because there is nothing, comparatively speaking, going forward to make exchange of." The Cincinnati money market seems very much like our own, as nearly as can be judged from the *Gazette's* report that, "There was a slight improvement in the demand for money in our market yesterday, but it was very slight, but one or two banks experiencing the change. Discounts were easy at 8 per cent., and there was plenty of money to be obtained at this rate. In the open market nearly all paper offered was placed at 8 per cent., but some was negotiated at 7 per cent., and even lower rates could have been obtained upon the right kind of paper. Currency is now coming in from the country, and there is a glut of loanable funds." The Philadelphia money market continues quiet and easy. Business and financial men of that city are moving with caution, owing to the uncertainty that rests upon the future. This feature and the large surplus of unemployed capital in the vaults of the banks, and at all others sources. Call loans range between 4 and 6 per cent., the former on Governments and other first-class collaterals, the latter on mixed securities. The current rate of bank discounts is 6 per cent., but occasionally 5 and 5½ per cent. is accepted at short dates and from parties of undoubted credit. At New York the rate for money on call has ranged this week from 4½@6 per cent., while those on prime mercantile paper have not been proportionately so high, and have kept comparatively steady at 5@7 per cent.

In this connection it is of interest to note the London *Economist's* recent calculation of the probable course of the London money market for the current year. Its conclusions are that the rate of interest will be raised in order to arrest the outflow of bullion, and that the rate will be changeable rather than steady. It showsthat although the supply of loanable funds is in excess of the demand, the former has been greatly lessened by the loss of $20,225,000 of the bank of England's deposits since October last. If this movement continues the rate of interest will certainly rise. S nce September 2 the loss of bullion in the bank has been $34,915,000, and of banking reserve $35,000,000. The outflow of bullion is, the *Economist* thinks, not yet at its flood, and that it will soon begin to disturb the money market. The usual remedy of raising the rate of discount will be resorted to, but intermittently; when the bullion supply has been retrieved the rate will be lowered again, and so on. The *Economist's* general conclusion is that, though trade is a little better, yet that it is only presumably, enough to tempt to raise the value of money, and that the effect of the probable scarcity of bullion will be to make the value of money more changeable than it has been, rather than to make it permanently much dearer.

—The *Public's* return of bank clearings shows a decrease for the first three weeks of 1877, to the amount of $219 000,000, which includes clearings of seventeen days this year to eighteen days of 1876. Of all the cities, Chicago still seems to have the most active business, though its return for last week was remarkably small. Boston, New Orleans and Pittsburgh are about the same business as in the same weeks last year, with allowance for the number of days incided; Baltimore and New York each show a small decline, while St. Louis, and especially Philadelphia, suffer a considerable loss. The returns are as follows, St. Louis doubly-entry system being corrected to the same basis as that of other cities:

	1877.	1876.	Change per cent.
New York	$ 1,235,882,607	$ 1,382,787,177	—10.6
Boston	145 206,383	154,200,728	— 5.8
Philadelphia	125,527,142	159,705,452	—21.4
Chicago	35,387,108	39,154,353	— 2.1
St. Louis	72,298,263	84,114,804	—12.8
Baltimore	32,694,946	36,450,403	—10.3
New Orleans	30,005,666	28,040,414	— 3.2
Pittsburgh	13,427,143	14,301,970	— 7.1
Total	$ 1,697,253,746	$ 1,915,763,299	—11.2

The average daily clearings so far this year are about 6 per cent. less than during the same period last year. As the number of days is included is not the same in the two years, the following statement of average clearings daily will render a just comparison more easy:

	1877.	1876.
New York	$ 77,700,000	$ 77,800,000
Boston	8,500,000	8,900,000
Philadelphia	7,400,000	8,900,000
Chicago	4,200,000	4,000,000
St. Louis	4,150,000	2,350,000
Baltimore	1,900,000	2,050,000
New Orleans	2,100,000	2,100,000
Pittsburgh	800,000	850,000
	$ 95,750,000	$105,550,000

—A Washington correspondent sends the annexed description of the counterfeit $1,000 legal tender notes, old issue, March 10, 1863, lately discovered by the United States Secret Service: "General appearance of bill very good, and work well executed; paper greasy looking (to make it appear like genuine), few of which are in circulation; in center of bill vignette of Robert Morris, though well formed, looks as if pock-marked, and white of eyes like pin holes—eyebrows irregular, nose as if punched, and the shadow on its left near the point seems a part of that organ, while the original has a bright, intelligent face, and nose straight and clearly defined; large words 'United States' rather dark, especially the shading; lathe work in the die and that in the border well done, but not as plain and clear as in the original. All the lettering on the bill shows the ink plainly, as if India ink. This may also be said of the signatures, looking as if stamped—that of Spinner being a plain imitation; that of Cuttenden has a striking defect, its termination forming a serpent's head. The back of the bill shows no prominent defects, only a general dingy appearance. Seal not perfectly round. Several of these bills were received in St. Louis, and many experts deceived by them."

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	48¾
Reading	....	....	15⅝
United Cos. of N. J.	....	....	....
Pgh. Titusville & Buffalo	140	140¾	....
Lehigh Valley	49	49¾	....
Allegheny Valley 7's	104½	104¾	....
Central Transportation	38¾	39	....
Empire Transportation	49	50	....
P., C. & St. L. 7's	85½	86	....

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 106⅝
MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Money easy at 3@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent. Customs receipts $158,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $293,000. Clearings $24,000,000. Sterling 483½@484¾.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 106⅝, with sales in the interim at 106⅝. Carrying rates 4 per cent. to flat. Silver at London 57¾ pence per ounce; here bar silver is 122⅝ per ounce in greenbacks and 125 in gold; silver coin 122½.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. In railroad bonds Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds dropped to 78; Great Western firsts were firm and advanced to 105¾, one lot of $41,000 changing hands; Toledo and Wabash firsts rose to 105¾, St. Louis division to 82½, and consolidated convertible to 55; Central Pacific advanced to 103½. State securities dull. The stock market was weak throughout the day and a lower range of prices was established. The decline was due to a combination of causes, such as the failure of Baldwin & Kimball, the new schedule of prices for coal by some companies, which is lower than the December schedule, the large decline in some of the leading securities at Philadelphia, the continued decrease in St. Paul and other railroad earnings and a rumor late in the day that a real estate loan and trust company was in trouble. Some Mariposa stock was sold out for acount of Baldwin & Kimball, Transactions 119,000 shares, of which 23,600 were Western Union, 2,500 Rock Island, 14,000 St. Paul, 31,000 Lake Shore, 7 000 Michigan Central, 14,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 4 000 Delaware and Hudson Canal and 2 000 Mariposa. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel.	77¾	C., C., C. & I.	37
Quicksilver	13½	Del. & Hud. Canal	82½
Do. preferred	20	Rock Island	102
Pacific Mail	36¾	St. Paul	31½
Mariposa	5¾	Do. preferred	47¾
Do. preferred	8¾	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Adams Express	50	Ft. Wayne	100½
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Terre Haute	3
American Ex	50½	Do. preferred	13¾
United States Ex	54½	Chicago & Alton	107
New York Central	102½	Do. preferred	110
Erie	10	Ohio & Mississippi	7
Do. preferred	15	Del. & Lack	72½
Hud'n	140	Missouri Pacific	102
Do. preferred	126	Indiana Central	3
Michigan Central	49	Bur & Quincy	118¾
Panama	122	Hannibal & St. Jo.	15¾
Lake Shore	56¾	Union Pac stock	63
Cleve. and Pitts	93½	Central Pac. bds	108½
Illinois Central	115¾	Union Pac. bds	103½
Northwestern	38	Do. land grants	102¾
Do. preferred	57	Do. S. F. bonds	97½

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	114⅝	New 5's	112
—'5's, 1885	109	New 4½'s	107½
—'5's, 1885, new	110½	10-40's, registered	111½
—'6's, 1881	118	10-40's, coupons	111½
—'6's, 1880	117	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	35¾	Virginia, old	39
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	101½
Virginia, new	39		

LONDON, January 26, 5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £134 000. Consols 95 15 16 United States bonds—5-20's, 1865 105½; do 1867, 110; 10-40's, 110; new 5's, 107. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 9¾; preferred 20.

BERLIN, January 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 18,780,000 marks.

PARIS, January 26.—Routes 107 francs 30 centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 26.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26 —Gold 106¾@10⅜. Sight exchange on New York ½ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 515.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 26, 1877. }

The weather to-day was a happy harbinger of long-desired spring, and in sympathy with it business took on renewed activity. The general aspect was more cheerful than for some times. Trade in the several branches was reported good, and with prospects cheering. The sales made continue to be of small lots, but frequent. If the thaw which began near noon to-day should continue and melt the ice from the country roads trade would be greatly improved by country demands and offerings. The markets, though good, have few quotable changes.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,655	Butter, pkgs	107
Wheat, bush	1,950	Bacon, pcs	4,170
Barley, bus	991	Bacon, lbs	27
Oats, bush	3,727	Hay, bales	491
Corn, bush	2,040	Lard, pkgs	187
Rye, bush	145	Potatoes, bush	1,093

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On retail sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market to-day stood about as it was described yesterday, there being none but small transactions and light receipts, though inquiries are more frequent and the disposition to sell more manifest. Wheat is the grain now attracting most attention, and the report is that the market is growing easier and that a decline will take pisceas soon as the country roads get into a condition that will allow heavy hauling. Though the wheat market is easier there are no quotable changes We continue to quote: Prime red wheat $1 47@1 50 ₱ bushel; prime amber $1 48@1 52; prime white $1 50@1 55. Corn is held at the figures reported last, the opening of the river not having affected prices so far to quote. Car 53@54c ₱ bushel; prime shelled 51@53c. Oats continue in sufficient supply, and the demand not great. We quote at 32@33c—Thin steamer 30 white mixed 37@38c. Rye dull at 73@75c ₱ bushel, barley also is dull, and quoted at about former rates, though spring is said to be good for prime fall; for low grades 60c.

FLOUR—Quiet but steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $8 00; prime red wheat family flour $7 50@7 75; fancy do $7 25@7 50; fancy St. Louis $7 25@7 75; patent process do $7 50@7 75; Graham flour $4 75@7 25; cornmeal 70c ₱ bushel; oatmeal 4½ 75@7 00 ₱ barrel; buckwheat $7 75@4 00; rye flour $4 50 in sacks and $5 25 ₱ barrel.

MILL FEED—The market is strong and the demand lively, but our last quotations were unchanged. We quote bran at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton at wholesale, and $20 00@21 00 at retail; mixed feed $20 00@22 00; screenings, $19 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@23 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

PROVISIONS—The supply is sufficient and the demand fair. We quote: No 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No 2 timothy $11 00@13 00; from heads and bales, Prairie—Upland $ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The market for country produce was slow, and the quotations last printed are entirely without material change. Except on a few articles of the most general use, the prices we give are scarcely more than nominal. The supply all around is well up to the demand.

BUTTER—There is a good supply and we may quote the best at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; lower grades $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 35@40c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@32c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Are in fair demand at $1 85@2 15 for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—To meet the demands of the spring trade, manufacturers' agents are buying good stock and paying a little more in some kinds. We quote: Choice hurl self-working brush $3 50@4 00; hurl with stub $2 25@2 50; self-working hurl $2 50@3 00; scoops and slightstuffs $16 00@18 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—Supply is sufficient and the demand fair. We quote: No 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No 2 timothy $11 00@13 00; from heads and bales, Prairie—Upland $ 10 00@13 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

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DRIED FRUITS—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 3½@4c ₱ gallon as to quality.

DRIED PEAS—The demand is good for new crop at $1 50@1 60 ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Receipts are in full supply; the demand moderate. We quote: Choice f old packed 15@17c per ₱; do roll 20@22c; choice dairy rolls 12@14c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—More active and quoted at $3 75@4 00 per cwt for prime; $7 25@7 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—We quote prime ohio factory at 10½@11c in round lots; jobbing at 12@13c. New York Goshen 13½@14c in round lots; 15@16½c in a jobbing way. Young American 18c; nutmeg 17c.

SEEDS—As sowing time is yet some distance in the future, there is not much demand for seed, though inquiries are increasing. Prices rule about the same as: Cloverseed $8 50@9 00 ₱ bushel of 62 lbs; timothy seed $2 00@2 15.

EGGS—Are easier, but without important alteration in prices. We quote fresh at 32@35c ₱ dozen and pickled at 24@28c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 55@60c ₱ lb at wholesale; 60@70c in a jobbing way; mixed are quoted at 35@40c ₱ lb at wholesale; 40@45c in a jobbing way.

DRESSED HOGS—Not very plentiful, and quoted at 7c ₱ lb as an outside figure.

POULTRY—Dressed was scarce again to-day and firm at the following quotations, but should the weather be soft, this afternoon, those quotations will hardly be maintained. We quote: Dressed chickens 11½@12½c ₱ lb. We quote live turkeys at 7c@8c per lb each; dressed 12 @13c ₱ lb. Live chickens in coop 45@55c per pair. Ducks, 60@65c ₱ pair; dressed 12@13 ₱ lb. Geese 50@60c each; dressed 9@10c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—None were on track, and we quote from store, the previous prices continuing unchanged except in the case of Burbanks, which were a little higher. Prime peachblow, $1 30@1 35 ₱ bushel; early rose $1 20@1 25; Peerless $1 25. Sweet potatoes $5 50 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote: country 17@18c ₱ gallon for pure country stock; 14@15c for best city make.

WOOL—Common fleece, 39 ₱ lb, 33@34c; full blood, 42 ₱ lb, 40@41c; coarse combing, 39 ₱ lb, 36@37c; tub-washed, 39 ₱ lb, 38c; city pullings, 39 ₱ lb, 25@30c; unwashed, 27 ₱ lb, 18@26c.

Provisions.

The market was good and prices firm. Further than this we have little to report. Quotations remained for the day entirely as they were given yesterday.

BACON—Shoulders 8½c per pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10¾c.

CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules strong, and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is quiet and strong at the following quotations: Kettle lard, tierces, 12c; 50 lbs 12½c; pails 13c. Refined lard—Tierces 12½c; ½ obls 12½c; 20-lb pails 13½c; 3 lb tin pails 14½c; 5 lb do, 14½c; 6-lb do, 14½c; 2 lb cadillas, 14½c; 5-lb do 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00 @1 05 ₱ gal; extra, No 1, 85@90c; No 2, 70@75c; miners' white winter 63c; miners' yellow winter 57c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 58c ₱ gal; No 1, do 53c; No 2 do 45c.

MESS PORK—Following are the ruling quotations: $18 50@19 00 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8¼c ₱ lb; country do 7¼c ₱ lb; rough 5¼c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

As yesterday, besides the fact that business was fair, there is little to tell of the grocery market, except that a decline of ¼ cent per pound has occurred in fancy and choice Rio green coffees. We give below the corrected price lists:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	Sugars.	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	25 c	Standard A	11¾ c
Choice Rio	24	Standard B	11¼
Prime Rio	23½ c	Do. extra C	11 c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel.	10½@10 c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Crushed	12½ c
Java	30½c	Franklin, B	10½@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¾@10 c
Rio, in papers	27½ c	Cut Loaf	12½ c
5 grades do	27½@30c	Crushed	12½ c
Rio, in bulk	20½@25c	Powdered	12½ c
Java, in p'rs	32 @36 c	Granulated	11½ c
Java, in bulk	30½@33 c	Molasses.	₱ gall.
Teas.		Syr'p ch. N. O.	65@70c
Young Hyson	25c@1 00	Prime	55@58c
Gunpowder	36c@ 90	Syrups.	
Imperial	30c@ 80	Ex. white drips	61@65c
Japan	36c@ 85	Sugar drips	56c
Oolong	25c@ 85	Lower grades	25@40c
Vancy do	1 00	Starch.	₱ lb
Souchong	38c@ 75	Pearl	3½@3¾ c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	3½c
Cloves	45 c	Corn	3½@10¾c
Allspice	17 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	30@33 c	Chicago corn	3½c
Nutmegs	@1 15	Rice.	
Pepper	18 c	Choice Car'la	6¼@7 c
Soaps.		Louisiana	5½@6¼ c
Irish soap, ₱ box	@4 00	Soda.	
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in kgs	4½@5 c
Rabbit's best, ₱ bx	6 75	Bi-carb in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb in 5 papers	6½c
Extra olive do	7 80	Saleratus.	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	2 9 c	Star, fall w't	6 c
German mottled	6@7 c	Stearine	11@13 c
California, ₱ box	4 20	Candles.	
		Choice Car'la	16@17 c
		Louisiana	14½@15 c

CANNED GOODS—No change in prices. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, 42 60@2 25; raspberries do, 2 ₱ cans, 2 25@2 40; strawberries do, $1 60; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 ₱ cans per doz. $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 00; pickles, bbls, $5 25; half-bbls, $4 75.

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$4 50
Extra No. 1 Shore mackerel	22 00	Split Labrador do	8 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00	Lake Herring, No. 1	6 00
Extra No. 1 large	15 00	Lake Herring, do. 2	5 75
Extra No. 2 large	13 00	L'ge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6
No. 2 medium	11 00	Medium do	5
Large No. 3	12 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, Cisco	5 50	No. 1 Herring	4½
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, ₱ box, $2 25; Muscatel, $2 25; Valentias, new, 10c ₱ lb; sultanas, 12c. Dates 8@9½c ₱ lb. Currants, 7½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, 6½@7c. Figs, 2 crowns, 2 moods—Lamgnedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 35c; do Jordan 50c, do Persia 22c. Almonds—Naples 20c; Marbot 18c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 16c. Brazil nuts 10c Mancanrel 11@12c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $4 00. Oranges—Florida $3 50 ₱ hundred. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

January 26.—The refined market has undergone no quotable change in fact, there is not sufficient doing to establish prices. Home trade lots are offered at 24½@24¾c and round lots are not quotable. The market, to use a common expression, is completely demoralize and has been so for some time. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the East. At New York there seem to be two quotations for refined, being quoted at 23½@23¾c, a pretty wide margin: cases 30@33c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia the marks are dull. No sales of refined are reported, standard white quoted nominally 30@31c; cases 50c.

PARKER, January 26, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been quiet and steady to-day, weakening a trifle in the morning and closing strong at 1½c over the opening price The quotation for certificates and first sales at opening was 85 25½; it then declined to $1 50, and reacted to 85 50@85 75, the closing figure. There were no open bids for March. Shipments reported: private; also at $1 65@3 70. Shipments from the lower district for the 25th inst. 18,937 barrels.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, January 26.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: Opening at $3 54½, it advanced to $3 54¾, which was the highest point attained during the day. It then declined to $3 53¾ and closed at $3 52¾. Shipment inactive. The amount shipped from the river district during the 24 hours ending at the daily average for the month is 17,093 barrels. The runs are reported nominally $5 70. Total sales 70,400 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 26, closing 25.—There refiners remain nominal, shippers are quite inquisitive, but refiners claim recent figures are too small bids, and withdrawn. Offered from second hands at 25@26c. R riners hold as follows for New York delivery: Crude in bulk 12½c; in barrels 16½c; city mixing 15c; in shipping order; refined in barrels 26¾c for spot; cases 30@31c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined quoted at 24¾c.

PARKERS, January 26.—Market steady; United $3 52; Allentown $3 72½.

TITUSVILLE, January 26.—Market nominally $3 60.

OIL CITY, January 26.—Market weak and declining; $3 50½ bid for United; not much doing; immediate shipment $3 65.

BRADFORD, January 26.—Market quiet and without business; held at $3 52½.

TIDIOUTE, January 26.—Market quiet; held at $3 65.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Market quiet; standard white 120 test, 24½c; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 26.—Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 13¼c; refined 26¾c; city naptha 14½c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—Petroleum dull; crude in barrels 12½c; refined 26¾c; naptha 13½c; naptha 13¾c.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.—Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits do 11½d.

LONDON, January 26.—Refined petroleum 10¾@11c.

ANTWERP, January 26.—Refined petroleum 50¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	480
Refined shipped, A. V. R. R.	1,576

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, January 26, 1877. }

The story of the stock market at East Liberty to-day may be told in a few words. There were confined mainly to low grades of Western metal and cheaper brands of Eastern coke and anthracite. The best brands of grey red shorts are still held at $21 50@22 00 per ton, four months, but very few new orders have been brought snaringly by consumers, who say they must buy cheaper metal to reduce the cost of finished iron to meet the low prices at which it has to be sold. Good red short iron is very scarce, and is beginning to be inquired after, as a mixture for the low grades. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

500 tons grey neutral	Private terms.
100 tons mottled and white	$17 00@19 00—Cash
200 tons grey forge, r. s	21 00@22 00—4 mos
250 tons grey forge, low gr'de	18 00— Cash
150 tons close grey neutral	20 00—4 mos
100 tons grey forge, l. grade	18 00— Cash
100 tons close grey forge do	17 00— Cash
100 tons foundry	23 00—4 mos
50 tons grey forge	21 00—4 mos
50 tons foundry	25 00—4 mos
45 tons No. 1 foundry extra	22 50@24 00—4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

200 tons white and mottled	$17 50—30 days
50 tons silvery	18 00—4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons grey forge	$18 75—30 days

CHARCOAL.

35 tons Nos. 2 and 1, h. r	$21 00@26 50—4 mos
30 tons No. 2, h. r	25 00—4 mos

NEW YORK.

January 25.—American Pig.—The features of the general market remain as before, the only events of interest being certain large sales made by some of the principal companies, of which the particulars are for the present withheld from the public. Among the sales reported are a large quantity of Allentown at the furnaces for immediate cash; also 15,000 tons of Thomas of various grades, for season delivery. It is also reported that the Crane Company have made sales amounting to several thousand tons; meantime, quotations remain unchanged, although there is no doubt that large buyers could easily obtain concessions. We quote as before: Foundry No 1 $21 00@ f undry No. 2, $19 50@20 00; grey forge $18 00@20 00.

Scotch Pig—Sales continue light, and at rivals unimportant. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: Glengarnock, $27 00@27 50; Eglinton, $25 50@26 00.

Rails—We quote without change, steel $40 00, and iron $35 50@37 00.

Old Rails —The sale of 500 tons at $20 00 is reported. We continue our quotation of $20 00 @20 50 as the market is dull and inactive.

Scrap.—We note a little firmer feeling and report the sale of 300 tons at $26 50. We quote $25 00@27 00.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

Scotch Pig.—The market is dull and prices weak. The following are makers' quotations: Coltness No. 1 ..... 66s 6d
Glengarnock No. 1 ..... 56s 6d
Eglinton No. 1 ..... 58s 6d

Manufactured iron is without change.

Rails are more active and prices are firmer A large business has been done during the week.—*Special to Iron Age, January 24.*

The Wheat Problem.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* discusses the interesting question of the wheat supply as follows: According to Walker's tables of the visible supply which in our trade are usually acknowledged as authority, twenty points are given indicating at the close of the year 12,457,183 bushels and which, by comparison, will be found to be greater than any previous year, last year alone excepted. As far back as the 1871 crop points were given, and the new points, Kansas City and Minneapolis, be struck out, we had at the close of the year 12, 222,380 bushels, against an average of 9,923,393 bushels for the five years previous to last year, so that the visible supply, instead of being very small, as in comparison with last year would seem to impress the casual observer, is in fact unusually large.

That the crop of wheat grown in the spring wheat districts last year was 40,000,000 bushels short of the previous year in the same districts we do not doubt. The returns are not complete as yet; and that this deficit is not partially, if not wholly, compensated by the surplus of old held over from the corresponding time last year, or more than 5,000,000 bushels thus far in favor of this year. Then the total receipts of the crop were 91,927,450 bushels, and of wheat and flour 18,023,453 bushels, at an average cost of $ 2 a bushel. This high average was caused by manipulation in the months of May and June, when prices were run up to $1 60, with little stock in store remaining unbrought, and by another in August when the price reached $1 61. The disasters that overtook these manipulators are at if fresh in the memory of many of our traders. Then our receipts from July 1 to April 1 were 11 months on a stock in store of 1,200,000 bushels, where 64,288 bushels, or an average daily of 5,852 bushels, as an average price of $1 23. Thus for this year, on a stock of 3,370,183 bushels, we have received 91,927,450 bushels, an average daily of 249,492 bushels, at an average price of $1 28. Besides this favorable showing our receipts of flour thus far on the crop have been at our 500,000 barrels in excess of an average of the past five years. However, this does not tell us what the price will be when we come to move our stock in the spring, and the influences that tried to persuade the trade in September that the crop was short, and in the country back of us 52,000,00 bushels to come forward may now succeed in persuading them that the country is now bare, and although they failed to bear our surplus to the consumption of the world in the last eight months, they may now be more successful in bulling a larger surplus on them at $1 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, January 26.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 20¾ cash; $1 20¾ February; $1 23¾ March; No. 3 at $1 15; rejected 90@90½c. Corn steady; 45½c cash; 42¾c bid February; 44½c bid May; rejected 37@37½c. Oats dull and nominal; 35½c cash; 35¾c February; 34c March. Rye dull; No. 2 at 73½c. Barley active; No. 2 fall 103c; rejected 90@93c cash; 96c February. Pork lower; $16 50 bid as follows for New York delivery: Cash or January, $16 62½@16 65; February, $16 75; March. Lard dull; 10½c cash; 10 90c March. Bulkmeats firm at 6@6¼@7½c. Whisky quiet at $1 06.

Latest—At the close this afternoon wheat was easy at $1 20¾ cash. Corn easy; 42¾@42½c February; 44½c May. Oats dull; 35¾c February; 34c March. Lard heavy; $16 62½ March. Bulkmeats firm at 6@6¼@7½c. Whisky quiet at $1 06.

NEW YORK, January 26.—Flour dull with only a limited demand; receipts 5,000 barrels. Rye flour steady at $4 00@5 00. Corn meal quiet. Western $2 90@3 10. Wheat dull and heavy; receipts 31,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 30; extra No. 1 Chicago $1 40; No. 2 do $1 32½; extra No. 1 Canada $1 40@1 42. Market entirely nominal. No. 2 Chicago spring $1 40 bid, $1 42 asked; No. 2 red winter $1 47½ bid; No. 1 Canada $1 40@1 42. Malt steady. Corn in light demand; receipts 32,000 bushels; No. 2 ungraded 50@50½c; new, no grade, nominal @53c; new, on steamer, mixed, 50½@51c; dull and unchanged; receipts 15,000 bushels. Hay, hops and provisions quiet and unchanged. Rosin quiet at $1 40@1 50. Tallow quiet. Turpentine steady at 36½c. Western 35@35c. Pork dull and heavy; unsuspected $17 50. Beef quiet. Middles nominal; long clear 9½@9½c; short clear 9½c. Lard dull and lower; prime steam 11 15@11 20c; November 10 90@10 95c; December 10 90@10 95c. Cheese in fair demand and unchanged. Whisky unsettled at $1 08@1 09.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 25, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., JANUARY 26, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind—Dir.	Wind—Miles per hour	Weath.
7 A. M.	30 228	25	75	S. W.	14	Cloudy
2 P. M.	30 178	43	42	W.	10	Clear.
9 P. M.	30 176	30	85	S. W.	4	Clear.

Mean barometer...30 195 | Highest thermom.... 44
Mean thermom.... 36 5 | Lowest thermom.... 23

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant

Is an old-time family medicine, safe and effectual in all cases of Coughs and Colds, as well as most throat and lung affections. MWS*

Poor Board Swindlers.

Gus. Braun, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Poor Board, reports that of the two parties discovered to have been obtaining coal under false pretences and notified to pay up or be prosecuted, one has already forked over and the other promises to do so by the 15th of next month. The Secretary also reports the discovery of a woman getting aid whose husband has regular employment with a Liberty street firm. The party was notified to pay over some twenty-five dollars or expect prosecution.

Concert at the Pittsburgh Female College.

For many years our citizens have enjoyed the pleasure of attending entertainments given by the pupils of the Pittsburgh Female College. These entertainments are usually of a high order and given gratuitously. In order to add to their attractiveness an effort is now making to secure a very superior grand piano. To aid in securing the necessary funds a vocal and instrumental concert will be given on Friday evening of next week. Let the chapel be crowded by the friends of the college. Tickets may be had at the store of Mr. Thomas McFadden, Fifth avenue, at the Methodist book store, and at the music stores of Mr. C. C. Mellor and Mr. S. Hamilton.

The Washington Narrow Gauge Road.

The Washington *Reporter* says: The engineers now surveying the different routes leading into Washington are not under the charge of the President of the road, but are directed by Mr. A. C. Hays. They have already surveyed one route and ascertained that a road from here to Pittsburgh can be made at a grade not exceeding eighty feet. From Castle Shannon to Clokeyville, the engineers were cordially received and boarded and lodged by the farmers along the route without charge—thus manifesting the interest felt along the route in the enterprise. Less interest was apparent from that point to Washington. The engineers have two more routes to survey to reach Washington.

Burning Accidents.

Louisa Nicholls, a child three years and three months old, was burned to death at her home on Chartiers creek, half a mile from Sheridan station, Thursday morning. She and her little sister were left in the room for a few moments while the mother went out to get some wood. The dress of the unfortunate girl caught from the fire in the grate, and she was burned so badly that she died in about three hours.

Mr. Samuel Dyer, of Allegheny city, on entering his house, on Thursday, discovered that his daughter, a young lady of seventeen years, had just caught fire from the range over which she standing. The flames were immediately extinguished, and beside the loss of the garments and slight injuries to Mr. Dyer's hands, no damage was done.

The Swindlers of the Poor Board.

Mr. McGonnigle, Clerk of the Allegheny Poor Board, has learned of two more persons who were imposing on the generosity of the Board by presenting themselves as applicants for relief, when in reality they are in good circumstances. The Clerk received a letter from Mr. D. B. Oliver yesterday, who gives some valuable information relative to the cases published. He cites the case of one man who has made a clear profit last year of $765, by working in his mill.

The Ladies' Relief Society, no doubt, has been imposed upon also. Mrs. King, one of the active members, called at the Poor Board office yesterday, in order to secure a list of those found out to be unworthy, so that they may prevent a repetition of the offenses.

Among the representatives of families in the Ninth ward who drew poor relief last winter and this are Thomas R. Jones and Daniel McCarthy, both plasterers; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' lower mills, who have had steady work the year through. Jones made last year's earnings amount to $739 75, and McCarthy $763 27. On the 6th of the present month the latter received two weeks' wages, amounting to $32 60, and on the 20th $30 60, and yet on the 17th he was the recipient of poor relief. There are a number of cases almost as bad.

It is the declared intention of the Board to ferret out all such cases of swindling and to prosecute the offenders.

OBITUARY.

HIRAM STOWE.

Mr. Hiram Stowe, father of Judge Stowe, of this city, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, New Brighton, in his eighty-first year. Deceased was stricken with paralysis several months ago, and has since been confined to his bed, with little or no hope of recovery, and the sad event of yesterday was not unlooked for.

Mr. Stowe was born in the western part of Connecticut, in April, 1796. His father was a farmer and moved to Bracewille Center, Trumbull county, Ohio, about 1806. During the war of 1812, he had a contract for carrying the mail between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which was the occasion of Hiram being often, when quite a young called Pittsburgh. His father in these journeys became acquainted with Robert Darragh, who kept a store near the mouth of the Beaver river, and as soon as the war of 1812, became a clerk for him. He subsequently opened a store in the town of Beaver, in company with Mr. Darragh, that gentleman still retaining the store on the Beaver river. Subsequently they sold out the store in Beaver town and went into partnership at the store of Mr. Darragh about 1826, young Hiram entering the firm, and the business being conducted in the name of H. Stowe & Co. The firm continued until 1836, at which time Mr. Hiram Stowe was elected cashier of the Branch Bank of Pittsburgh at Beaver, and continued in that position until 1839, when the Branch was discontinued. In 1870 the subject of this sketch removed to New Brighton, where he has since resided. He married a daughter of Mr. Darragh in 1825, who survives him.

The funeral will take place at New Brighton on Monday afternoon at half-past one o'clock.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Mr. W. C. Barry will give his last performances of "Escaped from Sing Sing" at this afternoon's matinee, and this evening.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Kate Fisher and her highly trained horse "Wonder" will give their last performances at the Opera House to-day, when her best specialties will be presented. To-night is People's Night, when tickets cost only about half the ordinary price.

Next Monday evening Mr. E. T. Stetson, a young actor of considerable ability, will begin an engagement, during which he will appear in the highly spiced sensational drama entitled "Neck and Neck." In one of the scenes of this play Mr. Stetson is hanged by the neck in, seemingly, the regulation Jack Ketch style.

On Monday evening, February 5th, Mr. E. L. Davenport comes to us with the new drama entitled "Dan'l Druce," the leading idea of which is taken from George Eliot's story, 'Silas Marner." We have Mr. Davenport's word for it that it is one of the purest and best plays within his knowledge.

Dion Boucicault will follow Davenport, producing "The Shaughraun." Specially elaborate preparations are being made for this event, and the play will be put upon the stage in a manner never equalled here, and fully up to the style in which it was done at Wallack's in New York.

Dr. Banning's Lectures.

Library Hall will be given up during the first three nights of next week to Dr. Banning's course of lectures on topics of most vital interest to everybody. Concerning Dr. Banning's lectures in that city, the Rev. William Wilson, of Meadville, wrote as follows to the Rev. Dr. Pearson, of this city: "You and your people should hear him. He gave great satisfaction to the medical fraternity here, and to the most refined and cultivated of our citizens. He has done, and is doing, a noble work for the human race."

Dr. Banning will lecture to the ladies exclusively on the afternoons of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

"Humpty Dumpty."

At Library Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, next week, Grimaldi Adams' Royal Humpty Dumpty troupe, under the management of Nick Roberts, will give this favorite pantomime, with new tricks, transformations, scenery, etc.

The Troubadours, our best amateur organization, will give an entertainment at Library Hall on the evening of Tuesday, February 13th. On Thursday evening 15th, the Gounod Club will give a concert, and on Friday evening, 16th, the Stephen C. Foster Serenaders will appear.

During the week beginning February 5th, Mr. Harry Elsler will accompany Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence and Elsler & Canning's company to Youngstown, Erie, Titusville and Meadville, playing the "Mighty Dollar."

GEORGE DILL, aged thirteen years, fell on Carson street, in front of Atterbury's glass factory, yesterday, and broke his left arm.

THE MOORE-POST LIBEL SUIT.

The Testimony Concluded—Points of Law Raised—The Arguments to be Heard on Monday.

The trial of the case of W. D. Moore, Esq., vs. Barr *et al.*, action for damages for libel, was resumed before Judge Sterrett yesterday. As has already been stated, the article complained of was a severe personal attack on Mr. Moore, published in the *Post*, and provoked, as is alleged, by the unwarranted course of Mr. Moore, as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, in interfering with the election of city officers, by publishing a harsh attack upon candidates who were asking the suffrages of the Democratic party in this city and in Allegheny. The defense put in a special plea, that the matter complained of was a privileged communication.

Mr. Moore testified to having had an interview with Col. Snodgrass, Republican candidate for Controller, before he published his card attacking Mr. Elder, Democratic candidate for Controller in this city, and Mr. Fairley, citizens' candidate for Mayor of Allegheny.

E. P. Nevin testified to the insertion of Moore's card in the *Leader*, and the article was then read.

Mr. Barr was then called and testified to the fact that his attention was called to the article of Mr. Moore by Mr. Lupton, Mr. Keating, his brother, and quite a number of other Democrats, who called at his office; it was considered a piece of arrogant assumption and impertinence on the part of Mr. Moore, he having, in his capacity as Chairman of the County Committee, nothing to do with city affairs; it was therefore thought expedient, in order to protect the interests of the party, to reply to the article. The witness had also been told that Mr. Moore had been in consultation with Mr. Snodgrass, the Republican candidate for Controller, and other Republicans. The result was that Mr. Fairley had been defeated by only forty-six votes.

On cross-examination witness said that Fairley was an Independent Citizens' candidate. He also said that he had directed Mr. Taylor to write the article in reply to Mr. Moore, and that he had given him his ideas before it was written. The article was written on Sunday. Mr. Moore's article having appeared in the *Sunday Leader*. It was written at once because there was but a day or two until the election.

On re-direct examination witness said there was no unfriendly feeling at all against Mr. Moore. This testimony was admitted as bearing on the degree of malice; or in other words, to show that there was no actual malice in the publication of the article.

Peter Fairley was called and testified that he was defeated by forty-six votes; that he was a citizen's candidate, but there was no Democrat nominated against him, and he considered himself the Democratic candidate.

The cross-examination had reference mainly to the fact that the witness was a citizens' candidate for Mayor.

Mr. J. K. P. Duff next took the stand and said that in 1874, he was Chairman of the City Committee, which had control over city matters; Mr. Moore, as County Chairman, had no authority, whatever, in the matter.

Robert Snodgrass testified that in January, 1874, he was Republican candidate for City Solicitor. On Saturday, prior to the appearance of Mr. Moore's article, he was at Mr. Moore's office. He went there to have a conference with Mr. Moore. He had learned of Mr. Moore's hostility to Mr. Elder, and hence called on him. He discovered from Mr. Moore that Elder was a traitor to the Democratic party; he told him that he was about to publish an article on the subject, and witness asked him to let him see it, but Mr. Moore declined, and said he would publish it over his own signature. The conversation lasted about ten minutes; witness was not sure that the conversation was on Saturday; witness said he had the article published in several of the papers and paid for it; he recollected of having the article published in the *Chronicle* and probably all of the Republican papers; witness did not recollect whether he went with Mr. Moore to have the card published in the *Sunday Leader*.

John A. Elder sworn—A portion of Mr. Moore's article charging the witness with having worked with Robert W. Mackey was read and the witness asked whether that was true. This was objected to and objection sustained.

Mr. Albert Jackson was called to show who brought the card to the *Chronicle* office for publication, but the testimony was excluded.

John H. Bailey sworn—The witness said he thought he was a Democrat; at any rate he entertained certain principles which he understood were espoused by the Democratic party; if any other party should do certain these principles he would join that party.

The witness was asked whether Mr. Moore had any party authority to make the attack he did on the city candidates, and he answered that he had not. This closed the testimony.

POINTS SUBMITTED.

Messrs. Marshall and Swartzwelder, for the plaintiff, submitted the following points:

The Court is respectfully requested to charge the jury—

1. That the matter charged as libelous is actionable, and not being privileged the presumption of law is that it is false and malicious.

2. That the publication is libelous *per se*.

3. That the defendant, in giving evidence in mitigation, admits the charge to be false.

4. That the jury, under the pleadings and evidence, must find for the plaintiff.

5. In assessing damages the jury must assess jointly against all who are guilty, the amount which they think the most guilty ought to pay.

Messrs. Hampton and Weir, for the defendants, submitted quite lengthy points, nine is number—the substance of which is as follows:

1. That the communication was privileged. As the Court had refused this point on the former trial, additional authorities were cited in its support.

2. That if the first point be refused, then the Court was asked to leave the jury decide whether the communication was privileged or not.

3. That the card and conduct of Mr. Moore were proper subjects for criticism, and if the article of the *Post* was written without malice, and believed at the time to be true, damages could not be assessed against the defendants.

4. That if the jury should believe that the article of Mr. Moore was published without authority and through ill feeling toward Elder and Fairly, they should carefully consider such provocation, and count it in mitigation of damages, so as to reduce them to nominal damages, to wit, the sum of six and one-fourth cents.

5. That under the pleadings no special damages could be returned, even if the jury should think Mr. Moore suffered in his business.

6. That as matter of law, under all the evidence, vindictive or exemplary damages could not be recovered.

7. That if the jury should, under all the evidence, think that an indictment would lie, then by reason thereof, no vindictive damages could be awarded.

8. That in case the jury should decide that the article in the *Post* was libelous *per se*, that the article of Mr. Moore in the *Leader* was also libelous, that they should treat the plaintiff as a wrong-doer, and that they are at liberty to reduce the damages to six and a quarter cents.

9. That if the jury should believe that the alleged libel was published without malice or personal hatred and with probable cause for believing that there were circumstances of suspicion, induced by his acts, conduct and authorship, that he had violated his duty as Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and by reason thereof had placed himself in a position to warrant the belief in the mind of a cautious person that he was guilty of the acts charged against him, then there should be no recovery beyond nominal damages.

These points were argued at some length by Messrs. Hampton, Swartzwelder and Marshall, and occupied the time of the court until a quarter to three o'clock.

It was announced that there would be four speeches—two on each side—and Judge Sterrett dismissed the jury until ten o'clock Monday morning.

Mr. Hampton has prepared the defense with great care, and the contest promises to be unusually vigorous. The latest phases of the libel law will be presented, and counsel on both sides will be at no loss for reasons to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

CHANGES OF SCHOOL BOOKS

A Bill Forbidding Changes in Text Books in the Public Schools More than Once in Six Years.

In the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Thursday, Mr. Mitchell, of this county, introduced "an act to prevent the frequent changes of school books in the public schools of this Commonwealth," the full text of which is appended:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That hereafter the Board of Directors of any district, the Controllers in cities and boroughs, or any School Superintendent shall not order or direct or make any change, by resolution or otherwise, in school books or series of text books for one or more of said school books or series of text books, in use in any public school under his or their superintendency, thereon, or in any school under his care, in every six years; and all such school books or series of text books which shall be in use in the several public schools of this Commonwealth, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1877, shall be continued in use by the Board of Directors or others having control of said public schools during the term of six years from that date, and thereafter shall not be changed, in whole or in part, more than once in every six years.

SEC. 2. Any School Director, Controller or Superintendent who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction they shall be sentenced by the court to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and that he be deprived of his office.

SEC. 3. That all acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

ALLEN TOWNSEND, employed in Gray, Decker & Co.'s iron mill, lost two fingers of his left hand yesterday while working about a circular saw.

THEY say business is dull; sugar and coffee are selling slowly. Not so with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; we understand our druggists can hardly supply the demand.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Important Regulations Regarding Small-pox—Reporting Illegitimate Births—Interesting Statistic.—Meeting of the Board—Vacancies to be Filled.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Present: Messrs. Asdale, Brush, McCann, Thomas and Backofen. In the absence of the President Mr. Brush was called to the Chair.

The Solicitor of the Board, H. H. McCormick, Esq., presented opinions on questions submitted to him as follows.

On the proposed ordinance to provide for estimating the amount necessary and securing the appropriation for defraying the expenses incident to the Board of Health and the discharge of its several duties—that it is sufficient in its provisions for the purpose and the attorney is of the opinion that councils have ample power to pass it.

In regard to the proposed resolution as to the power of the Board to adopt and enforce the keeping of a smallpox sign upon a house for thirty days after the recovery or death of the patient that may have had the disease in such house, the attorney reports that in his opinion the Board has no such power. He then quotes the law requiring such notice and inflicting penalty for defacing but calls attention to the fact that no power is conferred on the Board to designate any particular time during which the notice must be kept posted up. It might be successfully maintained that the law means that the notice must be kept up as long as the danger continues, but what that would be in any one case would depend materially on the facts surrounding it, and could only be determined by the proper court on the trial and hearing of the evidence. The Board itself has no authority to interpret the law or in any way add to or enlarge its provisions.

The opinions were, on motion, accepted and filed.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Asdale presented a series of resolutions setting out rules for the disinfection of premises where smallpox may exist, and providing sanitary regulations to protect the public from infectious diseases. Among other things it is required that a smallpox notice shall remain upon the house until the proper officer of the board shall consider it safe to take it down.

Dr. Graham said the matter was an important one, and should be carefully considered.

Dr. Thomas thought them very good, but to fully carry them out it would require the services of an inspector all the time at each house where there is smallpox.

After some further discussion, Dr. Graham moved that the resolutions be referred to the Sanitary Committee with instructions to report back.

The Health Officer, at the instance of Dr. Asdale, made report showing that during this month there have been 108 small pox cases reported to the board, of these 32 were sent to the City Hospital, and this day there remain twenty cases in the hospital. During the month there were twenty-nine deaths from this disease.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Following is a comparative statement of the whole number of small pox cases reported during the past four years, and the number already reported during this month:

1876	25 cases
1874	210 cases
1875	158 cases
1876	420 cases
1877 (26 days)	108 cases

In view of the fact that at the next meeting the Board organize for the year, Dr. McCann thought action should at once be taken. It was important he said to take all measures to prevent the further spread of this loathsome and dangerous disease; the measures proposed were good and of little cost, while they were such as would appear reasonable to all right thinking people.

Dr. Graham then withdrew his motion and the resolutions were adopted and two thousand copies were ordered to be printed in English and German.

Dr. Asdale, in view of the trouble and inconvenience experienced by physicians in law suits regarding the legitimacy of children, offered the following:

Resolved, That in reporting cases of birth in illegitimacy, or where the mother only is known, it is expected that the paternal parentage will not be indicated, or if at all, to be qualified by adding the word "reputed."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Health Office Gray stated that during the month it was found necessary to employ two additional nurses at the hospital, one male and one female. They had been engaged with the understanding that the Board should fix the pay.

On motion thirty dollars per month each, was allowed.

On motion of Dr. McCann the salary of the two permanent nurses was made forty dollars per month each.

On motion of Dr. Asdale the draft of an ordinance to provide for a Board of Estimate was approved and ordered to be presented to council for enactment.

The health officer was instructed to notify councils that the terms of Messrs. Brush, Backofen and Graham members of the board are about expiring and that under the law said vacancies are to be filled at the meeting of councils in January 29th inst.

Adjourned.

MORGANZA.

Another Trouble at the Reform School—Exaggerated Reports—Official Information on the Subject.

That unfortunate public charity, the Reform School, now located at Morganza, was yesterday made the subject of exaggerated reports calculated to do injury. It was stated that Mr. Loomis, the matron, and wife of the Superintendent, had preferred serious charges against her husband and that a committee had been appointed which resulted in his acquittal, but also in a demand for the resignation of several subordinate officials. Several of the managers have been visited and they put a different face on the matter. They state that no such charges were made by Mrs. Loomis, but that an investigation was had on Tuesday last in the case of the chief clerk, Mr. McGiffin, who it was reported had taken upon himself the authority to chastise inmates of the institution. The investigation showed that McGiffin had taken this unwarrantable liberty, and his resignation to take effect February 1st prox. was asked for and obtained.

At the time of the reorganization of the Board, after the Avery investigation, it was decided that all of the subordinates under Avery should be discharged when the school was permanently located in the new place at Morganza. McGiffin was one of those heretofore under the Avery administration, and the committee decided also to ask the resignation of all other such to take effect March 1st.

With regard to the story as to Mr. and Mrs. Loomis, one of the managers had learned from Mrs. Loomis, a short time since, that they did not always agree together and both were given to understand that their private differences must not in any way interfere with or hinder the proper workings of the institution. The managers felt grieved at the publication of the exaggerated story as the new order of things, the management of two hundred and odd unruly children without bolts and bars is working well.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

John Russell, bankrupt, Erie. Register's report adjusting liens confirmed absolutely.

William B. McLean, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of Willis Booth, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented and the same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

Joseph Welch et al. vs. Benj. G. Welch, debtor, Northumberland county. Adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Harper for adjudication.

Elizabeth Cattell vs. Henry Lowenstein, Luzerne county. Order made for a hearing on a motion for an injunction on the 13th prox., and meantime restraining Isaac Livingston *et al.*

Frazier Bros., bankrupts, Allegheny city. Order made for the foreclosure of mortgage by bankrupts to M. W. Jackson.

J. E. Dayton & Co. *et al.* vs. Charles F. Mann, Clinton county. Reference to Register Smith, to ascertain whether the statutory number and value of creditors have joined in petition for adjudication.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and Wilson.

The Commonwealth, for use, vs. David L. Smith; an action of debt for money alleged to have been collected for plaintiff. Jury one hour.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Robert H. Palmer, Jr.; action on promissory notes —three cases. Verdict for plaintiffs for $2,190 67 and one case, $2,006 09 in another, and $2,017 20 in the third.

Michael Kennedy and Mary his wife vs. Robert Mawhinney; action for damages for personal injuries alleged to have been received by falling into a hole dug at defendant's brick kiln. Plaintiffs took a non suit.

J. M. Pennock for use of Wm. Vankirk vs. George W. Arms and John C. McClintock; *sci. fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,294.

Jacob Haas vs. Ludwig Steitz. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,000.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

In the case of Philip Hoerr, guardian, vs. John G. Conner, the jury is out.

Verdict Against a Railway Company.

Three or four years ago Adolphus Decker, an engineer on the Washingtondon and Broad Top Railroad, was killed in a way which widow brought suit against the company for damages. The case was tried, and the jury awarded the widow some $6,000. The railroad company took the case to the Supreme Court, where the decision was reversed, and last week the case was again tried in Huntingdon, and the jury again awarded Mrs. Decker $6,000 damages. It is said that the Broad Top Company will again appeal to the Supreme Court.

STAR CHAMBER "REFORM."

The Democratic City Executive Committee in Secret Session—James Knox Polk Duff Bulldozes the Reporters—The "Unterrified" Mountain in Travail—The Question of a Straight or Citizens' Ticket Submitted to a Council of Nine—Widespread Dissatisfaction Over the Proposed Democratic Surrender to the Fusionists.

That there was not blood upon the moon was not the fault of the angry throng that gathered in the office of the St. Charles Hotel last evening at the hour appointed for the meeting of the Democratic City Executive Committee. Half-past seven was the time specified in the call, but it was after eight before Chairman James Knox Polk Duff made his appearance. Prior to assembling the crowd had collected into knots, the central figures of which were the would-be candidates or their representatives. Opinion appeared equally divided as to the expediency of a straight-out or a fusion ticket. The straight-outs were loud in expressing their determination that if the fusion project should prevail, they would cut the entire ticket at the polls. The Democratic party, they argued, was certainly strong enough in the city of Pittsburgh to nominate and elect their own man for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. Parleying with a citizens' movement, they contended, would be a base surrender of principle, especially now when the Democrats had become such a potent factor in the nation. They would not stand any nonsense of that sort, and the prime movers in such an ignominious conspiracy would find it out to their cost by the end of election day.

There were quite a number who claimed that the city committee had been set up for just such a job, or in the interest of certain candidates. Carpet baggers and no party individuals had been substituted for active workers.

In the midst of what augured to become a general wrangle, James Knox Polk Duff made his appearance. He had shaved off his moustache *a la* Colonel B. P. Ingersoll, and slipped through the throng to the parlor before his presence was generally known. The rush then soon became general to the parlor, which was found too small for the throng.

The Chairman at once ordered the room to be cleared of everybody except himself and the Secretary, James P. Kelly. Then an appeal was made in behalf of the press representatives by several members of the committee, but the Grand Vogul was inexorable and the Faber slingers departed into exile.

As each name was called two and in some cases three would respond until quite a number of nobody had been convened. The door was closed, and half a dozen bulldozers were stationed on the inside to prevent access by the reporters, though a large number of ward politicians were subsequently admitted. The crowd outside amused themselves in comic or indignant comment on the star chamber course of the committee, and, as before the meeting, many of them were under the impression that proceeding as a set up job. After an hour's incubation, the committee rose, the doors were thrown open, and it was announced that the report of the majority of a sub committee of nine would be published in Saturday's *Post*, who would discuss the situation and report back to the general committee at an adjourned meeting to be held on next Friday evening as to the advisability of nominating a straight ticket or fusing with any citizens' movement that may be on foot. The report of the minority of the sub committee of nine was not read, the